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621 B.R. 2705 INDEXED.
WE SELL DIRECTLY TO THE PEOPLE AT WHOLESALE RATES, SAVING THEM OVER HALF.

CATALOGUE OF
Cabbage, Sweet Potato, & Strawberry Plants,
FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES,
AND ALL KINDS OF NURSERY STOCK.



IMPROVED LADY THOMPSON
THE GREATEST MARKET BERRY OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

W.M. C. GERATY, YOUNG'S ISLAND, S. C.

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF CABBAGE PLANTS IN THE WORLD.

TO MY CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.

You have now been using my cabbage plants for a number of years, some of you since 1868, or for thirty-eight years. During that time I have always given you good plants, grown from the best selected and highest priced seed that could be secured, and my customers have been so well satisfied with the results produced from these plants that my business is increasing very rapidly; from a beginning of half acre I have each year had to increase my acreage until now it takes seventy (70) acres of cabbage plant seed beds to supply my customers with what cabbage plants they use. I am the originator of the vegetable growing or trucking industry of this section, and have had under cultivation two hundred and fifty to three hundred acres of early vegetables each season in addition to my plant business. My plant business has now reached such proportions that I find the cultivation of such a large acreage in vegetables interferes with same; so I have decided to abandon the vegetable growing and devote my whole time and attention to a general plant and nursery business, and from this time on will be able to give you better service than I have given you before. I could not furnish you with better plants, because I have always grown the best that could be grown, but I can, by devoting my whole time to this line of business, see that these plants are better packed and crated, so that they will reach you in better condition.

A great many of my customers when placing their orders with me for cabbage plants, have also ordered other kinds of plants and fruit trees. Our climate here is peculiarly adapted to the growing of hardy open-air plants of some kinds, such as the Cabbage and Sweet Potato plants; but this climate is not adapted to the growing of strawberry plants and nursery stock. The central portion of North Carolina, on account of soil and climatic conditions, is best adapted to the growing of fruit trees and strawberry plants.

In order to give my trade the very hardest and best plants and fruit trees that can be grown, I have now arranged to furnish the plants which will grow best in South Carolina from my farm at Young's Island, S. C., and those which make a better growth in North Carolina I will grow and ship from Kittrell, N. C. You will note that I have two price lists in this catalogue, one for the plants which I ship from Young's Island, S. C., and the other for plants and trees which I ship from Kittrell, N. C. I am now in a position to fill your orders with the very best stock that can be grown, and trust that I will receive your patronage as in the past.

Respectfully yours,

WM. C. GERATY.

GUARANTEE.—I guarantee my plants and trees to be true to type and name and free from disease. I will refund the purchase price paid for any plants or trees to any customer who is dissatisfied with them after he has had an opportunity of testing their merits. I do not think that you can find another man in the business who will give this guarantee. I do it because I have absolute faith in the quality of the goods that I send out. I do not want any man's money unless he is satisfied that he is getting value for same.

GROWING OF EARLY CABBAGE.

The writer of this article is the originator of the Early Cabbage Growing Industry on the South Carolina sea coast. I grew my first cabbage for market in 1868; from a beginning of one-half acre the business has increased to its present proportions, there now being over five thousand acres planted in early cabbage in this territory. To grow a successful crop it is absolutely necessary to secure plants grown from high-grade seeds, as no amount of care, fertilizer, or cultivation can make a good crop of cabbage, if the plants are grown from inferior seed. Seed from an ordinary class of growers, who do not use any care in selecting their seed stock, can be purchased at 40 to 60 cents per pound. Seed from the best class of growers, who use every care in the selection of their seed stock, costs \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pound. The cost of the seed is at least one-half the cost of growing cabbage plants. For that reason a plant grower who uses nothing but the highest grade seed cannot

sell you plants at the price of the grower who uses cheap seed. My thirty-eight years experience in the plant-growing business has proved to me that it pays better to use nothing but the best seed, even at a cost of \$10.00 per pound (I have paid as high as \$12.00 per pound), than to use inferior seed even if I could get them free. I sell you my plants at a reasonable price, which allows me a fair profit over my cost of production. You can purchase plants at one-half the price that I sell you mine, but I now sell more cabbage plants than all of the other growers in the State combined. I judge from this fact that the public have decided that my plants are worth the price that I charge for them.

My plants are grown in the open field during the winter months, on account of climatic conditions, and the continued cold, damp wind blowing in from the ocean. These plants become tough and the leaves thick and leathery. While in this condition they are proof against white frost and will stand freezing weather with the thermometer 12 to 15 above zero without injury. These plants can be set in the open ground in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland during the months of December and January. They can be set in the open field in the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania just as early in the spring as the land thaws out sufficiently to allow the plowing of same. These plants will not grow as long as the soil is cold, but they will root and the roots will spread and grow during the cold weather. Just as soon as the spring weather opens up, these roots that have been growing during the cold weather take up the fertilizer very fast, and the plants are growing rapidly during the time that you would be transplanting your hot-bed plants to the open field. As a result the hardy plants will have a start of two to three weeks on your hot-bed plants, and will mature you a crop of cabbage at least two to three weeks sooner than you now get them.

If you have it, select a piece of mediumly low, well-drained land; break it up as thoroughly as you can; then pulverize well with good clod breaker or harrow. Lay off rows thirty inches apart. Make up bed by throwing two furrows together with turn plow. Firm this bed by running light roller down same; this gives flat surface on top of bed. Set plants well down in soil (I recommend the use of a Master's Plant Setter), so that plants have the entire stem up to first leaves covered with soil. If stem is left exposed, freezing weather will cause stem to split, maggots get in these split places and eat up through the stem and destroy the bud." If you do not use a plant setter, be sure and pack the soil good and tight about roots and stem of plant.

These plants should not be fertilized at the time they are set out, because you want them to remain in dormant condition until your regular spring weather opens up. A complete fertilizer for cabbage should analyze 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 7 per cent ammonia, and 7 per cent potash, and one ton of this fertilizer should be used to the acre. About two weeks before your regular spring weather usually opens up, take a turn plow and throw a furrow away from plants in each alternate alley, running the plow as near the plants as possible; this will throw a furrow away from one side of each row of plants. In this furrow drill your fertilizer at the rate of one-half ton to the acre. One week later treat the other alley in the same way, putting down the other one-half ton of fertilizer. You will then have worked both sides of the row and applied one ton of fertilizer per acre. In covering the fertilizer be sure to work the soil well up under the leaves of the plants. From this time on keep both alleys well cultivated with horse hoe or diamond-tooth harrow; run same about every five days and as soon after a rain as possible just as long as you can get through the plants. Then sit back and watch them outgrow any cabbage that you have ever seen.

E. Jersey Wakefield should be planted 15 inches apart in row; Charleston Wakefield 20 inches apart, and the flat-head varieties 24 inches apart.

Do not forget that the success or failure of your crop is dependent upon plants having been grown from high-grade seed.

Yours very truly,

WM. C. GERATY,
Young's Island, S. C.

I GREW MY FIRST CABBAGE PLANTS IN 1868. I NOW HAVE OVER 7,000 SATISFIED CUSTOMERS WHO BUY FROM ME EACH SEASON.

After 38 years' experience I have decided that the five Cabbages, the cuts of which are shown on this page, are the best Cabbages that can be grown to give a succession of heads during the whole season.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—This is the earliest cabbage grown; has a small, hard head, and is a good cabbage for the home garden to give very early heads, but the size is so small that it does not give a sufficient yield to make a paying crop for market.

CHARLESTON LARGE TYPE WAKEFIELD.—This cabbage was selected and originated on my farm. It is the same type as the Early Jersey, but double the size head. This cabbage heads a week to ten days after the Early Jersey, and is without exception the finest cabbage grown for early market—a heavy yielder, early, and of fine quality. This cabbage is planted almost exclusively by the market gardeners on the Atlantic Coast.

SUCCESSION.—The earliest flat-head variety; heads about ten days later than the Charleston Large Type Wakefield. I would advise planting this cabbage in a limited way only. It is what might be termed a risky variety. If you have favorable season will make the finest crop of any of the five, but if the season is unfavorable it has a great tendency to run to seed, and makes seed spikes instead of heads.

AUGUSTA TRUCKER.—This is a very hardy cabbage, but rather coarse in texture. Will stand more unfavorable weather and bad seasons than any other and still make a fair crop. It heads a little later than Succession, but can be held in the field after maturity for a long time.

SHORT STEMMED FLAT DUTCH.—Large, hardy and late. Will make a very heavy yield, but must have a lot of time. Excellent cabbage for home use.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. CHARLESTON LARGE TYPE. SUCCESSION. The Earliest Cabbage Grown. WAKEFIELD, 2d. Earliest.

AUGUSTA TRUCKER. SHORT STEMMED FLAT DUTCH. A little later than Succession. Largest and Latest Cabbage.



Wholesale
Price ListWM. C. GERATY WITH
INT. SETTING

and,

CABBAGE PLANTS.

Ready for Delivery December 1st to April 20th.

	Per Dozen	Per 100
Early Jersey Wakefield	25	50
Charleston Large Type Wakefield	25	50
Succession	25	50
Augusta Trucker	25	50
Flat Dutch	25	50
Georgia Collard	25	50

More Plants than Three
every Plant Securely
TION—Natures
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No More Late B.

Keep the Planter going ever
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Especially adapted for new

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

Ready for Delivery April 1st to June 1st.

Varieties:

	Per Dozen	Per 100
Big Stem Jersey	25	50
Bunch Yam	25	50
Yellow Yam	25	50

Using Our Setters:

bought of your agent, Jes

perfect satisfaction. I used

50s and potatoes, and I also

50 corn. I honestly believe e

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brought to my friends.

April 30, 1904. H. D. NEEL

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1,000 rates. We have a special rate with the Southern Exp

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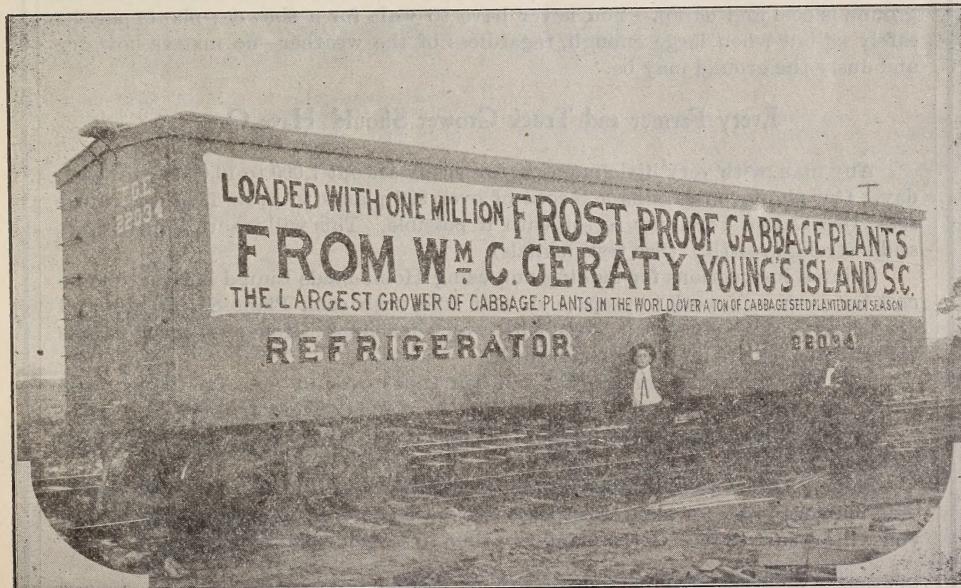
any single shipment being 35 cents.

If purchasers wish plants sent C. O. D., one-fourth

of the purchase price must accompany order, and we will make C. O. D. for the balance,

purchaser paying charges for returning money.

This Car was Shipped April 3, 1906, to a Cabbage Grower in Iowa.



These Plants were Set in Open Field 3 Weeks Sooner than Hot-bed Plants in Same Territory.

MASTERS'

Rapid Plant Setter

THE ONLY HAND MECHANICAL
PLANT SETTER ON THE MARKET

Is built on scientific principles throughout. Its conical jaws are made of heavy sheet steel, and the main body or water reservoir and plant tube of heavy tinned plate. The water valve is of brass with rubber packing. The valve rod and tip springs are of steel wire; thumb button and other fittings are also of brass. The machine is well put together with rivets and solder, and should last for years.

NO STOOPING WHEN USING IT
THEREFORE NO LAME BACKS

All kinds of Plants such as Cabbage, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Sweet Potatoes, Sugar Beets, etc., are set in water and covered at one operation.

The plant roots are put down to the proper depth below the surface where the ground is cool and damp. You never have to wait for a shower; plants may be safely set out when large enough, regardless of the weather—no matter how dry and dusty the ground may be.

Every Farmer and Truck Grower Should Have One.

Any man, with very little practice, can easily set out 7,000 to 10,000 plants each day. Our planter maintains a record of over 998 plants to grow from each 1,000 set. Use Liquid Fertilizer to set with if possible. This will insure a quick start and a strong growth. (See testimonials).

Printed instructions for making and using Home-made Liquid Fertilizer at no cost but your own work to prepare it, sent free with each Plant Setter, also full directions how to operate it, goes with every machine. Money refunded in case this Planter fails to do all we claim for it.

This Planter will save its cost a dozen times over in a season—is light and pleasant to work with—and its price within the reach of every grower.

Weight when empty, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; wrapped and crated ready for shipment, 7 pounds.

These Planters are all shipped direct from factory in Illinois. It will be well to send me your order for planters at least two weeks before you order plants, so that you will be sure to receive the planter in time to set your plants with it.

Remember we Prepay Express Charges to Your Station
When Cash Accompanies the Order.

Price, Each, \$3.75



A MAN WITH MASTERS' PLANT SETTER

Can Set, Water and Fertilize More Plants than Three
Men Can Set by Hand. Every Plant Securely
Rooted by ABSORPTION—Natures
Only Way.

No Blanks.

No Stooping.

No More Lame Backs.

Don't Wait for Showers. But keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather, and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut-worms, or your money back. Get a Planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony.

Remember we Deliver this Machine to your Station, Express Charges Prepaid by us on Receipt of

\$3.75 EACH.

Read the Following Extracts from Letters of those Now Using Our Setters:

Yours of the 27th to hand. Glad to hear of your success raising cabbage. I think your Plant Setter is the finest thing I ever saw. It just can't be beat anywhere. I sold 17 of them last Spring, and want to be your agent again next Spring. Can sell 200 of them and may be more.

H. R. MULLINS.

De Mossville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1904.

Gentlemen:—I am more than well pleased with my cabbage setter which I bought of your agent last season. I set one hundred and fifty strawberry plants during the very dry time which we have had here this month, and every plant lived. I set the strawberries in 10 minutes by the watch. I also set seven acres of cabbage, except ten rows which was set by hand. I lost more plants in the ten rows than I lost in the rest of the seven acres. I can do my chores and set from six to seven thousand plants a day. Yours truly,

Little York, N. Y.

E. FOSTER.

I am greatly pleased with your Plant Setter. I set 6 acres tomatoes and am very much pleased with the result. It is a great success in every way.

JOHN VAN APPLEDORNER.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 11, 1904.

The Plant Setter I bought of your agents (Hastings Bros.) last Spring gives perfect satisfaction. It is the most complete labor saving machine I ever used. I can highly recommend it and would not be without it for many times its cost.

Laurel, Del., Oct. 19, 1904. J. E. ELLIS.

GEO. STEVENS, Cortland, N. Y., Says:

I am greatly pleased with your Plant Setter. I set 4 acres of cabbage and never had a better stand of plants. The planter is a great success in every way.

Your rapid Plant Setter will do all you claim for it. I gave it a good trial last year in the driest time in June, and find it a very useful tool for any farmer to have for setting all kinds of plants. De Mossville, Ky.

J. C. ANDERSON.

The Planter I purchased of your agent last Spring does all that is recommended for it. It is one of the handiest tools I have got on my place, and I will recommend them to every farmer who has plants to set out.

CHAS. B. STITH.

Portland, Ky.

In the Spring of 1903 I bought one of your Setters of Mr. John W. Bassett with which I am well pleased. Your Planters do all you claim. I used my Setter in putting in six acres of tomato plants and they lived so well that it was unnecessary to replant any. If I could not get another I would not take \$15 for mine. It saves so much backache. I have also used the Setter on potato and cabbage plants and it works like a charm. I will gladly recommend it to all my neighbors and any who enquire.

J. MILLARD REID.

Drawbridge, Md.

When writing any of the above, please enclose a Stamped Envelope for reply.

The Planter I bought of your agent, Jesse F. Grubb, gives me perfect satisfaction. I used it for tobacco, tomatoes and potatoes, and I also used it for replanting corn. I honestly believe everybody is going to get one next year, for they certainly save the back, and the plants will live and grow better than a plant set by hand, for I tried it. Please send me a lot of your circulars so that I can give them out to my friends.

Advance, N. C., April 30, 1904. H. D. NEELY.

I bought one of your Planters this season of your agent, J. W. Bassett, and I like it very much. I do not see how any farmer can do without them. as it does away with all backaches and losses on plants.

J. HOLLIDAY MURPHY,

Drawbridge, Md., July 24, 1903. Ex-Judge.

The Planter ordered of you has been received and I wish to say it has given perfect satisfaction in every particular. It is easy to operate and does sure work. I think every tobacco, tomato and cabbage farmer should have one. I would not be without one for many times its cost. With best wishes for big sales.

S. D. HAWLEY.

Dunn, N. C., May 8, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—You ask me how I like the Master Plant Setter I bought last Spring. It will do all you claim for it if you follow the directions, and it gives perfect satisfaction. Would not be without it for double its cost. I have just sold my tobacco crop for 12 cents per pound. The plants being set out with the Setter when it would have been impossible to set them by hand, as it was so very dry and hot.

H. W. LUMSDEN.

Arner P. O., Ont., Nov. 29, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—In the Spring of 1903 I planted three acres of tobacco with the Setter, and not more than 70 plants missed in the whole field. This Spring I set out four acres and got a perfect stand. I would strongly recommend this Setter to any one having tobacco or any other transplanted crop to set. I have just sold my present crop for 12 cents per pound, and if it had not been for the Planter the crop would not have been such a first-class one. I find the work done with the Setter is by far ahead of the work done by hand. I would not be without it for many times its cost.

ALFRED ARNER.

Colchester, Ont., Nov. 29, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—After using your Master Planter Setter this season I take great pleasure in testifying to its merits in setting tobacco, not only for speed in planting does it excel, but so perfectly does it plant that in the driest and hottest weather fully 98 per cent. of my plants lived and went right ahead. Once tried I think no wise planter would do without it.

Harrow, Ont., Nov. 30, 1904. JOS. S. WRIGHT.

For Price List of Cabbage and Sweet Potato plants, see page 5; Strawberry and Nursery Stock, page 35. For collections of plants, trees, etc., delivered free, and how to get a collection free, see pages 36 to 38. Use order sheet in ordering. Write for more if needed. Use order sheet in ordering. Write for more if needed.

OUR REFERENCES.

The Enterprise Bank, Charleston, S. C.; Bradstreet's and Dunn's Commercial Agencies; Freight or Express Agent, or Postmaster, at Young's Island, S. C., or any Wholesale Business House in Charleston, S. C.

Write any of them or any other well-informed, disinterested person hereabout that you please, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, as is the custom, and you can find out all about us. The more you find out the better for us, and if you expect to buy plants and trees the better for you, as it will save you money.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS OF GROWING SUCCESSFUL CROPS.—These are: Good Plants of the Best Varieties, Judgment in the Cultivation and Subsequent Handling, A Good Soil or One That is Made Good.

We put good plants of the best varieties first advisedly. We believe that they are even more essential than good soil or good cultivation. For while we have known good plants of the right varieties to give a fair yield on poor soil and next to no cultivation, we have never yet known bad plants of the wrong varieties to give anything but disappointment on even the best soil and with the best care.

GOOD PLANTS BEING THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION the grower will spare no pains to get them. He will, after carefully considering the matter, procure his plants where his judgment assures him that he is surest to get the best. He cannot afford to court failure by setting bad plants, even if they are given him. A loss of even ten per cent in the crop would amount to more than the plants cost, and that, too, the first year, not to speak of the loss on subsequent years. Bad plants inflict a loss all the way from one hundred per cent down, usually not very far down.

THE VAST DIFFERENCE IN THE PRODUCTIVENESS AND PROFITABLENESS OF STRAWBERRY VARIETIES.—No fruit on the face of the earth varies as much in productiveness, in size, in flavor and in general excellence and in the profit it pays as does the strawberry in its countless varieties. Some varieties can with good manuring and good cultivation be made to yield 10,000 quarts to the acre. Other varieties under the same treatment will not yield 500 quarts an acre. New varieties can be so easily and quickly originated from the seed that thousands of new varieties have been introduced in the past ten or fifteen years. Of these not one in a hundred was found worth growing. And of the kinds that were found of some merit hardly one in a hundred is productive enough and at the same time sufficiently vigorous and healthy in plant growth to give the very best results. Still a great many of these worthless or comparatively worthless kinds are still grown and sold in immense quantities.

THE GREAT RISK IN BUYING PLANTS AT RANDOM.

The great danger in buying plants carelessly grown and handled lies in getting varieties of little or no value and so unsuited to your soil or climate as to be comparatively worthless. This danger is increased by the fact that the kinds that bear the smallest crop of berries, as a rule, are the greatest runner and plant-makers. Consequently if planted in a field or plot with other kinds (and most plant growers plant many kinds) unless sleepless vigilance is used they are sure to run and stray about (the strawberry is believed to have derived its name from this unconquerable habit to strew or stray) and get mixed with other kinds. Thus they overrun and crowd out the heavy bearing kinds which cannot cope with them as plant makers, and are often even by honest, though careless men, dug and sold in their place.

Then not a few plant sellers are tempted to grow these unproductive kinds and to urge them for sale because they make so many more plants to the acre. They are too short-sighted to see that they are at a stroke killing the goose that lays the golden eggs—discouraging berry growers; driving them out of the business and destroying the demand for even good plants.

OUR PRACTICAL 130-PAGE FRUIT MANUAL IS FREE TO EVERY BUYER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO VALUE OF \$5 OR OVER WHEN ASKED FOR.

It embodies the experience of a life time in fruit growing, giving plain, clear, practical instructions how to grow, and how to grow with success and profit, all kinds of fruit—strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, raspberries, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and also asparagus, etc., etc.

REASONS WHY OUR PLANTS ARE VASTLY SUPERIOR TO THE COMMON RUN.

We submit the following reasons why our plants should be and are much better than the vast majority sold. If these reasons are cogent, if they appeal to your good sense as a practical man or woman, courting success not failure, you will give us orders for such plants as you need. If they do not we cannot expect your orders.

GROWN IN THE NATURAL HOME OF THE STRAWBERRY.—Our plants are grown in the North Carolina hills, the natural home of the strawberry, where this fruit, both in the wild and cultivated state, attains unrivaled perfection. It stands to reason that plants properly grown on such soils are more vigorous, surer to produce larger crops and better ones than plants grown where the strawberry does not thrive naturally. Nearly every kind of tree and plant has its habitat—its chosen home—where it does better, where it is healthier, more vigorous, more productive than elsewhere. And when on a less congenial soil and climate that kind of tree or plant deteriorates, vigor and productiveness are restored by getting stock from the natural home where it retains these qualities.

THEN WE ARE CENTRALLY LOCATED MIDWAY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH AND AT ABOUT AN AVERAGE ALTITUDE ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.—This has its effect in enabling our plants to adapt themselves to and thrive in all parts of the country.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in growing the strawberry, thirty-eight in plant shipping has fitted us to grow and handle plants in the best and most economical manner.

PLANT AND TREE GROWING A LIFE TIME BUSINESS WITH US. OUR \$50,000 BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR.—We have put all of our eggs in this one basket. We have invested our last dime in this business. We have \$50,000 at stake, which is really a bond for our good behavior. All depends upon holding the trade that we have built up by over thirty-eight years' hard work, upon keeping the friends that we have made and through them making more friends. We are far more anxious to have our plants do well and pay the grower than he can possibly be. For if they turn out badly he loses a few dollars and is done with it, while we lose him forever as a customer, as well as his neighbors and everybody he can influence.

NO STRAWBERRY WEEVIL.—Our farms and plants are not only absolutely free from that destructive pest, the strawberry weevil, but also being isolated hundreds of miles from a region in which the berry is grown, the fruit ripening too late hereabout for profitable shipment, it is virtually impossible for the pest to reach us as we shall bring in no outside plants from infested regions until the danger is passed.

FERTILE SOIL AND PERFECT CULTIVATION.—By a judicious system of rotation with cow-peas and by means of heavy manuring, our three hundred acres of plant fields are kept in the highest possible state of fertility; in just the right tilth for the strawberry, which grows at its best when following the cow-pea. Clean and thorough culture is given every plant. Under such conditions the strawberry plant attains a stockiness and vigor, a capacity for bearing heavy crops, not possible to plants grown on poor soil, with insufficient cultivation, which allows grass and weeds to choke and stunt the plant and sap its vitality.

ALL PLANTS RAISED FROM YOUNG PLANTS WHICH ARE NOT ALLOWED TO WEAKEN THEMSELVES BY BEARING.—It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this point. A strawberry plant that has borne a crop is not fit to raise plants from. Its vitality has been spent in the great effort of production, and plants raised in this manner are not only weak and spindling, but undergo rapid deterioration as to the quantity and quality of the fruit they bear. This is the chief risk run in buying plants at random. No one but a thoroughly honest (or wise) nurseryman, with the interest of his customers at heart, which in the end is his own interest, will sacrifice the crop of berries from acre after acre in order that his customers may have the benefit of the best class of plants. Therefore nearly all the plants sold in a small way are more or less of this degenerate kind. We do things very differently. If conscience did not prompt us, business foresight would, to follow up only such methods as will result in the highest success of the men who buy the plants, for their success means our success. Therefore—

FIFTY THOUSAND QUARTS BERRIES ARE SACRIFICED ANNUALLY TO INSURE THE BEST POSSIBLE PLANTS.—We pull off every year enough blooms to make over 50,000

\$100 REWARD.

To any one who can show that any testimonial in this catalogue is not genuine. We keep on file the letters of which they are extracts, along with thousands equally as commendatory which we cannot print for lack of room. Anyone who desires can see them. Note that they cover the whole country and prove beyond dispute that carefully grown and carefully packed trees and plants like ours thrive more generally over the whole country and give better results than the common run of trees and plants.

quarts of berries, so that our stock of plants may not be raised from weakened, devitalized parents. Expensive, but it results in 50,000,000 as stout, healthy, thrifty plants as the sun shines on.

OUR EXCELLENT FACILITIES.—We are undoubtedly much better equipped to dig, count, pack and ship plants than any of our competitors far or near. Our new quarters consist of a building sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, three stories high, besides cellars. It is situated on the through and fast Seaboard Air Line Railway, and within one hundred feet of express and telegraph offices and freight depot. We have a long distance telephone in our office. Beginning immediately at our buildings our plant fields occupy the surrounding country.

ALL ORDERS ACCURATELY FILLED WITH FRESHLY DUG PLANTS.—With these facilities we are able to fill all orders accurately with plants fresh from the ground, and as promptly as weather permits.

FIFTY MILLION PLANTS CAN BE HANDLED BY US WITH MORE ACCURACY than a man not equipped for the business could handle 50,000.

ONLY SELECTED PLANTS SHIPPED.—Growing such vast quantities of plants in highly manured, perfectly cultivated soil, we have unlimited supplies of choice plants to select from. All small, imperfectly rooted plants are discarded, and only selected stock sold to our customers.

HOW OUR PLANTS ARE KEPT PURE AND TRUE TO NAME.—Different varieties are grown in separate fields, or in well-separated plats in the same field, each field or plat being plainly marked with the variety it contains. As fast as dug the plants are placed in barrels, carefully covered and marked. They are then carried to the counting rooms, neatly straightened and trimmed, counted, tied in bundles of 50, the name of the variety marked on each bundle, and shipped immediately. Under this system it is practically impossible for a mistake to occur. Only those familiar with the business can half realize what absolutely perfect system and sleepless care is required to grow plants pure and unmixed, and dig, sort, count, pack, and get them into the growers' hands so that no mistake can be made.

GREAT CARE TAKEN IN DIGGING AND PACKING.—All plants are dug with forked hoes, so as not to cut the roots, and are carefully protected from sun and wind.

OUR NEW AND PERFECT MODE OF PACKING.—As fast as straightened, counted, trimmed of dead leaves and all surplus weight and tied in neat bundles of 50 each, the plants are packed in an upright, natural position in strong, light baskets with their roots thoroughly protected by damp moss with which the basket is lined. These baskets are made especially for us, are provided with wooden tops, and will carry plants across the continent as fresh as when dug. This is a very important point. Plants are easily stunted by bad packing, and from this they never entirely recover. To do well, they must grow right off and continue to grow.

OURS TRULY A CONTINENTAL BUSINESS.—Plants Safely Shipped Anywhere.—We ship plants to every State in the Union, and to England, France, the West Indies, Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, Australia, etc. Therefore, no matter how far you live, our plants can be safely sent to you at the proper season, and will do well, provided directions given in our Manual are followed.

THE CLIMATE GIVES US A GREAT ADVANTAGE.—During fall, winter or spring the weather rarely stops the out-door work here for more than a few days at a time. So that plants can be freshly dug and shipped almost any day from September 15th to April 15th, sometimes considerably later. Then spring comes quite a month later here than in the lower, eastern part of the State, one hundred and fifty miles distant. Therefore plants remain in a dormant state late and can be more safely shipped from here than from the lower lying country hundreds of miles to the north of us.

WHY PLANTS GROWN HERE WILL THRIVE IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—First, as before stated, we are well up in the hills, in the natural home of the strawberry. We are midway between the North and the South—in the central part of the country. Our soil is of a composite nature, being composed of an admixture of clay and loam. Plants grown here are found adapted to the varied soils and climates of the country to an astonishing degree. This is not theory, but facts established by repeated tests. Some

**BERRIES FROM OUR PLANTS SELLING AT 50c. QUART IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
OTHERS AT 8c.**

I grew the finest berries ever seen in this country from the plants I got from you two years ago. When ordinary berries were bringing 8 cents a quart, people were begging for mine at 50 cents a quart.

M. J. QUATTLEBAUM.

Aiken County, South Carolina, October 3, 1905.

of the crops made by the far North and Northwest as well as other parts of the country are grown from our plants.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS AS TO CONDITION RECEIVED, VIGOR AND PRODUCTIVENESS OF OUR PLANTS.—We have on file thousands of testimonials covering the United States from Maine to Florida, and from Virginia to California, voluntarily testifying, not only to the quality of our plants and the perfect condition in which they are received, but also to the heavy crop of superb berries they make. We can find room for only a few of these representatives of diverse parts of the country. We invite attention to the fact that these testimonials are from people who speak from actual knowledge, who have fruited our plants and are astonished at their vigor and productiveness. We will pay \$100 to any one who can show that a single testimonial in this catalogue is not genuine.

A LARGE NUMBER OF MOST SUCCESSFUL GROWERS FIND THAT IT PAYS THEM BETTER TO BUY FROM US THAN TO DIG THEIR OWN BEARING PLANTS.—A large and increasing number of the most successful strawberry growers and shippers find that it pays them better to buy from us the class of plants we sell and at such reasonable prices, than to dig their own bearing plants to set young fields. They make more money to leave their plants to bear berries, and by planting their young fields with plants from us.

OUR LOW PRICES.—We put this last because it is least. Better good plants or trees at ten prices than bad ones for nothing. But we have always held and abundantly proven that good ones can be sold for less than sorry ones, and for this reason: Only by high manuring and perfect cultivation can enough plants or trees be grown to the acre to be sold at a low price without loss. This high manuring and cultivation add as much and even more to the quality than to the quantity. It adds to both quality and quantity by giving such a good and uniform growth that there are, practically speaking, no culs, no lossage. Is not this common sense? We know it to be a fact.

WITH OUR LOW PRICES, OUR LOW EXPRESS RATE AND OUR LIGHT AND EFFECTIVE MODE OF PACKING IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US, NO MATTER HOW FAR YOU LIVE, on the point of economy alone, leaving the quality and reliability of our stock entirely out of the question. We can not only raise better stock than most of our competitors, but our long experience and excellent facilities for growing, handling and shipping, but we can put it in the hands of the grower at a lower price.

TIME OF SHIPMENT.—Plants will go safely by mail or express from September 15th to April 15th; by freight from November 15th to March 1st to 15th. The later in the fall and the earlier in spring for freight shipment, the better.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS.—From September 15th to April 15th, and most seasons up to the 1st of May, plants will go safely any distance by express. We pack in moss-lined baskets, so as to save our customers every cent possible on express charges. Being one of the largest shippers, the express company allows us a discount of 30 per cent from regular charges. Always give name of county in which your express office is situated, as in some instances there are two express offices of same name in same State. Except in small quantities which can well be sent by mail, express is usually the best way to ship. You are not kept waiting. Plants go through quickly, and can be planted and done with.

PLANTS BY MAIL.—Plants go safely by mail from September 15th to April 15th, most seasons till May 1st. Small lots can well be sent this way, or even larger lots when a customer has no express office convenient. Postage costs 20 cents per 100 plants anywhere in the United States. We ship a good many to California and the far West this way.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.—PLANTS DELIVERED ALMOST ANY DISTANCE AT THE COST OF 10 TO 25 CENTS PER 1,000 PLANTS.—From November 15th to March 1st to 15th, according to the forwardness or backwardness of spring, plants here are in a perfectly dormant state and can safely be sent any distance by freight. No degree of cold can injure plants, as we pack them in moss-lined baskets, or crates. Nor can delay in transportation hurt them. We have known them to be for months thus packed, and then live and grow splendidly. As the railroad charges by the 100 pounds, plants must be ordered in lots of 5,000 or over to get this low rate. Take note also that it is only during the cold months of the year that this mode of transportation is safe, but as this is a good time to plant in

A GEORGIA LADY GETS BERRIES FROM OUR PLANTS LARGER THAN PICTURE IN OUR CATALOGUE.

I bought about 7,000 strawberry plants from you two years ago. I had berries in abundance, beautiful, large berries, even finer and larger than the pictures in your catalogues. I will order fruit trees from you a little later. I often have inquiries for plants, and will always refer them to you.

MRS. B. F. WHITTINGTON.

Lowndes County, Georgia, October 13, 1905.

the Central and Southern parts of the country, we ship many millions this way. But freight orders must be placed early, certainly before March 1st, so that plants may be dug and shipped while still in a dormant state.

WHEN TO PLANT AT THE NORTH.—Fall planting at the North should be done in late September, October and early November. Spring planting at the North should be done at the earliest possible moment that the weather will permit. For, although the strawberry plants can be transplanted and made to grow even after it blooms and sets berries, the earlier it is transplanted, the surer and the better the stand. But plants can be set even in the far North at any time that the ground is not actually frozen, provided they are protected by straw, litter or manure from the severest freezes. The object of this mulch is to lessen the heaving of the soil by freezing. This heaving lifts the plants up and leaves the roots exposed. However, the covering must not be heavy enough to smother the plants, and must be removed as growth begins. Except at the very far North, March is the month for spring planting. Those ordering plants in quantities and desirous of taking advantage of the lower freight rates, must be sure to place their orders early, well before March 1st. Let us ship them last of February or about the beginning of March. They will reach you, say, from March 5th to 12th. If the ground happens to be frozen, or the weather bad when they arrive, remove the plants from the basket or crates, wet their roots, also the moss well, and replace in basket or crates in same position, seeing that the moss covers the roots well. As soon as the ground thaws, cut the strings that bind the bundles and bury the plants in moist soil deep enough to cover roots well. See that the bundle is not buried in a bunch, but spread out somewhat so that all roots can, as far as practicable, come in contact with the soil. Keep the soil moist. Then as soon as the ground can be prepared the plants should be set out. This plan has two advantages. First, the freight charges are almost nothing; second, the plants are on hand to plant just when soil and seasons are ready to plant. It is even better than if you had the plants growing on your farm, for then you would have to stop to dig, trim and sort them. We manage this way with the new varieties that we buy. We have for years shipped millions that way with perfect success. But remember that freight shipments are not safe only for plants shipped in late fall, winter, or by March 1st. However, some seasons we can ship safely by freight up to March 15th.

WHEN TO PLANT IN THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.—We ship millions of plants for winter planting in the South and Southwest. The Southern grower—and by the Southern grower we mean any one South of the Mason and Dixon line, or the latitude of St. Louis, Mo., or Washington, D. C.—can plant any time he chooses from September 15th to April 15th, unless the ground is actually frozen or too wet to walk on. The strawberry plant loves cool, and even cold, damp weather; and hates heat and drought. In setting our immense acreage, we plant right on through fall, winter and spring as we find opportunity. If a freeze or snow comes, we hold up till it passes, and then go to planting again. We do not lose, we think, one plant in a thousand that we set. In the South and Southwest the growers have adopted with great success our mode of winter planting, setting now practically their whole crop that way.

WHY EVERYBODY SHOULD PLANT THE STRAWBERRY.

BECAUSE IT IS ONE OF THE VERY BEST OF FRUITS AND MOST UNIVERSALLY POPULAR.—One of the wholesomest—nothing being more conducive to health in spring than the liberal eating of fresh, thoroughly ripe, home-grown strawberries.

THE MOST USEFUL as an article of table diet, after the apple, and the most generally consumed. Everybody eats strawberries twice a day that can get them.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, tempting and ornamental, when properly served on the breakfast, dinner or supper table.

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE.—In no fruit will a given plot of ground give as enormous returns under high culture as in strawberries, bananas alone excepted.

THE MOST PROFITABLE.—In no fruit that grows can, under good management, an acre of land be made to pay as large a profit. Everybody wants strawberries. Most people

BERRIES FROM OUR PLANTS SELL FOR THREE TIMES AS MUCH IN OHIO AS BERRIES FROM RANDOM GROWN PLANTS. WEIGH AN OUNCE EACH.

I can't help congratulating you on the fine strawberry plants received of you this spring. Two years ago, out of 1,500 plants of yours, I netted \$70 worth of berries. The Clyde especially hung so full of berries that a man could see them lay on the straw at a distance of forty yards, and I sold them at 15 cents when others were selling at 5 cents. They averaged almost one ounce to the berry.

VAL WAGNER.

Ross County, Ohio, April 4, 1906.

have to buy them. Money can be made on first-class strawberries anywhere. In city, town, village, or even in a country neighborhood, buyers for this exceedingly popular fruit can always be found. Our Fruit Manual, which is free, when asked for, to every buyer of plants and trees to the value of \$5 or over, tells how to grow and sell them and all other kinds of fruit with success and profit.

THE EASIEST TO GROW.—Anybody under almost any conceivable conditions can grow the strawberry with some measure of success, therefore nothing responds more fully to high culture.

THE SUREST, being one of the few things grown that never fails entirely. Nine years out of ten it yields well under even the most unfavorable of conditions.

IT SUCCEEDS EVERYWHERE, adapting itself to a greater variety of soil and climate than any other fruit, or even plant, that grows. It grows wild in the Klondike region, and therefore all the way down through North, Central and South, down to Patagonia, and is found on every continent and region of the world. No matter where you live, no matter whether your soil is rich or poor, clay or sand, wet or dry, flat, hilly, stony or what not, there are varieties of the strawberry that will succeed with you.

IT IS THE QUICKEST.—No other fruit gives as quick returns. Set in the fall it will, with a fair showing, bear the following spring a good crop of large, fine, early berries, and very large crops for several succeeding springs.

IT IS THE EARLIEST.—The strawberry is the advanced guard of all the grand host of fruits, ripening in the very forefront of spring, when fruit is craved and needed most.

HOW TO GROW THE STRAWBERRY.

LOCATION OF BED, PATCH OF FIELD.—Strawberries on a southeastern exposure ripen earliest. Those with a northern exposure ripen latest. An early patch can be set to the south of buildings, and a late one to the north. If trees are growing near, cut the roots that run among the strawberries by forcing down a sharp spade on that border of the patch.

SOIL AND MANURING.—This delicious fruit will give a fair crop on any soil of average fertility even without manuring. Almost any garden soil is rich enough for it. Some are too rich for it in ammonia, the manurial property that makes plant growth. Such soil can, by the application of wood ashes alone be made to bear enormous crops of berries. Where the soil is not rich, stable manure and wood-ashes scattered broadcast and plowed in will form a perfect fertilizer. These can be liberally used, if thoroughly mixed with the soil. These not to be had, any good commercial fertilizer will do, provided it is not too rich in ammonia, but rich in potash and phosphoric acid; say 2 per cent to 4 per cent ammonia and 4 per cent to 8 per cent in potash and phosphoric acid. The fertilizer should be applied in the drill before planting, at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds an acre.

PLANTING.—The usual distance for field culture is in rows three feet apart, with plants 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Where land is valuable, the rows can be two and one-half feet apart and the plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. This still gives full room for plowing. For garden culture the plants can be set in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, with plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. But there must be a two-foot walkway left between each series of three rows.



This shows one of our stout vigorous plants set just the right depth.

CULTIVATION.—The strawberry needs only sufficient cultivation to destroy all weeds and grass as fast as they come. The cultivation should be frequent but shallow, and should be continued as late as weeds and grass grow. All runners must be cut off as fast and as late in the season as they come out. This must not be neglected, or there will be such a thick matting of plants that a good crop of fruit will be impossible; and the richer the soil the worse the matter will be. A boy with an old knife can cut the runners from one acre of plants in a day, if the work is done in time.

A TEXAN WILL HAVE NO STRAWBERRY PLANTS BUT OURS.—\$850 CLEAR ON 12,000 PLANTS, AND THAT A BAD SEASON, TOO.

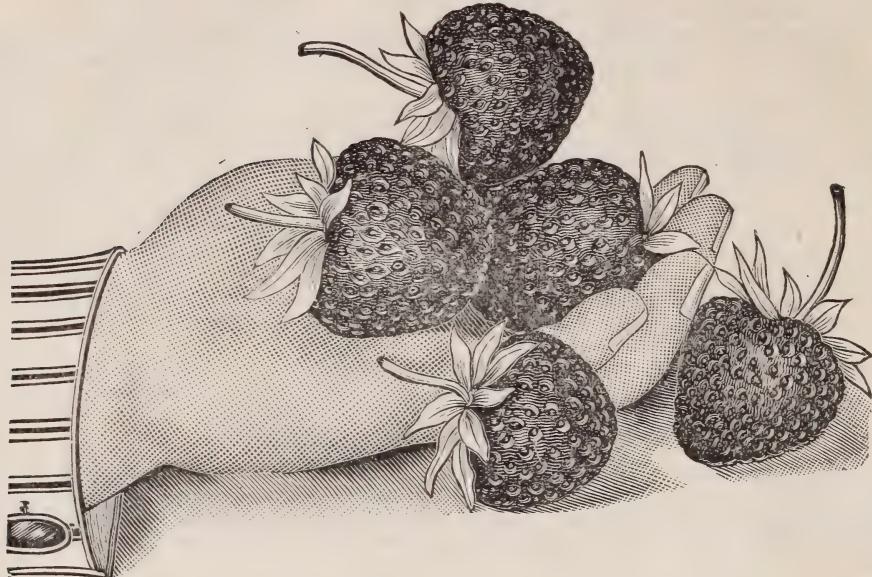
I have seven acres in berries from your nursery, and the field is the finest thing in Texas. Your plants do well here, better than any we have ever tried. In fact, we would not plant any other. We had an awful bad season last spring and did not make near as much as we would have done. But we made \$850 net on the 12,000 plants.

NEWTON & SON.

Cass County, Texas, September 27, 1905.

Description of Varieties of Strawberries.

EXTRA EARLY KINDS.



EXCELSIOR. From a photograph reduced in size—King of all extra early berries, ripens ahead of any other productive variety. Noted for its firmness and brilliant color.

EXCELSIOR.—This is a standard extra early berry over the whole country—North, South, East and West. The surest test of value and staying qualities of any variety is its power to adapt itself to all the various soils and climates of this huge country of ours. Excelsior has done this more thoroughly than any other early berry ever has. It also combines in a larger degree than any other extra early berry we have seen, productiveness, size, firmness and color. In fact, there are few, if any firmer, better shipping varieties than this. It is also about the surest variety to bear that we have ever grown. Most other early kinds are frequently destroyed by frosts. We have grown Excelsior for over ten years, and have never had it to miss a crop. If the blossoms are killed the plants are so vigorous that more blooms are produced, and a crop of berries is dead sure to come. The vigor and healthfulness of the plant is a great advantage. It enables Excelsior to thrive on all soils, even poor ones. Excelsior blooms are self-pollinizers, and therefore need no other varieties to make them fruitful.

MICHEL'S EARLY.—An old standard variety, noted for its fine flavor and splendid color.

HOFFMAN.—The handsomest of all berries. Thrives only at the South. In the alluvial soil of the South Atlantic and Gulf coast it is a valuable extra early, firm, brilliantly-colored, fancy-market berry. It is too sour for a good table berry.

TEXAS.—A medium-sized, well-flavored, very early berry. Good for home use, but too soft to ship far to market.

EARLY VARIETIES.

IMPROVED LADY THOMPSON.—The term “improved” has been used so often without cause that one might well hesitate to use it even with cause. However, this strain of Lady Thompson we are convinced is superior to the common run of this variety in the

**20,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS SHIPPED OVER 1,000 MILES AND EVERY ONE LIVES.
EXCELLENT CROP FROM THEM IN INDIAN TERRITORY.**

I don't think that I lost a single one of the 20,000 strawberry plants bought from you. Have had an excellent crop from them. I expect to send you another order soon. In the meantime, would like to have a copy of your fruit Manual.

W. F. RILEY.

Creek Nation, Indian Territory, Sept. 25, 1905.

country. Lady Thompson has been in cultivation a good many years, and has generally got more or less mixed with other kinds, and under sloven culture more or less diseased. Our plants are absolutely pure. Then, they have for generation after generation been grown on virgin soil, never before in strawberries. The result is, we honestly believe, our plants of this variety are superior to most. Under exactly the same cultivation and on the same average soil, this variety makes finer berries, more of them, and of a better color than it did when we began with it fifteen years or more ago.

Last spring rounded out sixteen times that we had fruited the Lady Thompson berry. Instead of running down, as most varieties do, it is better now, it really seems, than it was at the start. The berries are large, ranking with the very largest. No variety has ever been more productive and a surer bearer. No plant is easier to live or quicker to grow off. No plant at fruiting time or any other time stands drought better. No bloom or berry is more nearly frost-proof. This fact we have demonstrated repeatedly, and especially during the hard freezes and frosts of several past springs. While many varieties were nearly ruined, scarcely a bloom of Lady Thompson was harmed.

We attribute this comparative immunity from frost to two things: First, Lady Thompson is an exceedingly virile, hardy variety. Second, its blooms and fruit are born on long stems, which, standing up clear of the ground, where the air is more apt to be in motion,

frost does not form so readily. This feature is also of value in the way of mulching. Berries that stand up above the ground do not get so gritty and less straw is needed to keep them clean. In fact, Lady Thompson can be profitably grown without any mulch at all. However, where straw is to be had it will pay to use it.

Lady Thompson is a perfect bloomer, and needs no other variety to pollenate it. It ripens close on the heels of Excelsior, making it a very early berry. See outside page for a bunch of this magnificent berry.

THE KLONDIKE STRAWBERRY.—The virtues of Klondike are unsurpassed vigor of plant growth, great productiveness, large size and splendid color berry, and fine shape and a firmness that is unrivalled. In fact, Klondike, without losing other good qualities may justly be said to make a specialty of firmness, excellence of shipping qualities. We, who have grown 34 crops of strawberries, may be allowed to speak with some confidence on this point of strawberry growing. It is a most important one.

HEFLIN.—This is a berry of enormous size and of almost unequalled beauty and color. Along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast it is grown with the very highest success as a market berry. In some sections no berry being able to compete with it. Anywhere

on the flat alluvial land of the South it does well, but proves unprofitable in the hilly and mountainous parts of the country. Self-pollinating and very early.

CLYDE.—Clyde does not do well in the far South or along the southern coast anywhere. Inland, over a large region in the Central and Northern parts of the country, it is easily king of berries. The largest yield ever obtained from the strawberry is said to have been gotten from Clyde—over 20,000 quarts an acre. One who sees Clyde in bloom and fruit can well believe this statement as to its productiveness.

The berries lay in heaps. Clyde is a large, bright-red berry, fairly firm and of a sweet, most delightful flavor. It is a self-pollinator.

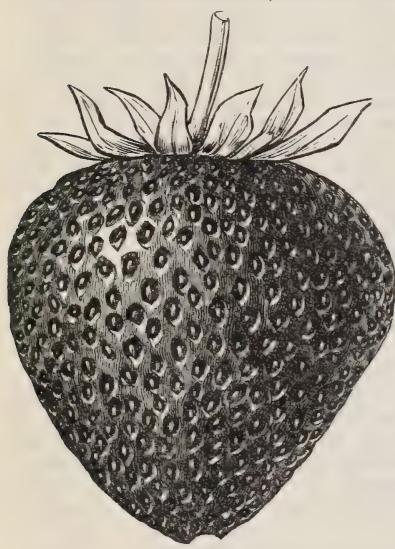
SENATOR DUNLAP.—This is a variety of sterling n. No plant exceeds it in vigor or healthiness of growth. It thrives even on poor land and bears a fine crop of berries on all soils. The berries are large, well shaped, brilliantly colored, and among the very firmest. When we add that it is of an excellent flavor, it will be seen that it combines all of the qualities desirable in a berry. Some varieties may surpass it in some respects,

OUR PLANTS YIELD A PROFIT OF OVER \$630 AN ACRE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Please give me best price on several thousand strawberry plants. I want it in time to get up a big order. I sold this last spring from ninth of acre Excelsior and Brandywine, second year, \$70.30. Fertilized when set out; none the second year. I had the first berries in this section, sixteen and eighteen berries making a quart.

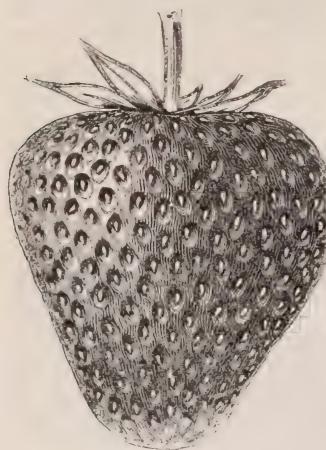
J. W. BASS.

Clarke County, Mississippi.



KLONDIKE.

but all in all it has rarely if ever been beaten. It has been extensively tested with uniform success over the whole country, except probably in Florida. We believe that its great vigor and firmness will make it a reliable shipping berry in that State. Dunlap is a staminate or self-pollenizer.



CLIMAX.

CLIMAX.—Climax has proven to be the very best of all the hundreds of new varieties introduced in the past six or seven years. It has taken its place with the three or four great varieties of the country. Its average size is fully equal to the best of them, for it is exceedingly uniform in both shape and size. It does not run small even at the very last picking, but remains evenly large and fine. It is an exceedingly brilliant-colored, beautiful berry, and so firm that it can be shipped to the most distant markets. It has one of the best qualities of one of its parents, the Hoffman. That is, the quality of remaining firm even long after it ripens into the brightest red. This is a very rare virtue, and one that adds immensely to its value as a fancy market and table berry. Its flavor is excellent, sweet and sprightly. In short, it strikes as well around the climax—the top—the highest point yet attained by a strawberry. For, considered all in all, its immense productiveness, its large size, its magnificent color, great firmness and its excellent flavor, it certainly stands at the top. Climax is also very early, and should probably be classed with the extra early kinds. It certainly leads all the strictly early varieties. It is a staminate or self-pollenizer. In short, we are convinced that Climax is an all-round good and safe berry, and feel safe in advising all to plant some of it. So far we have

never been able to supply the demand for it. Although we have now about 1,000,000 plants of it, the demand will be still ahead of the supply. Orders for it should be placed early. We should most like to have every one of our customers plant some of it. It has been widely tested with uniform success. We want to see a universal test, feeling confident of the results, and that it is a great berry.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

WARFIELD.—This is one of the old standard varieties which still keeps well to the front by virtue of its sterling qualities. Its size, while not of the largest, is good, and it is exceedingly firm. In color and firmness it leaves nothing to be desired. In quality it is king. So famous and well known is its flavor that many first-class restaurants in the large cities are wont to advertise that the famous Warfield strawberry is served at their tables. The plant is a rampant grower and heavy bearer. This variety is pistillate, or single sexed, and should have Klondike, Dunlap, Lady Thompson, or some good staminate planted every fourth row.

CRESCENT.—An old standard berry, long queen of strawberrydom. Many still prefer it to all others. Pollenize as recommended for Warfield.

BOSTON PRIZE.—One only fault with this variety is its extreme softness. It is large and productive, but seems to get softer every season.

HAVERLAND.—Another standard variety long and well known. It is a heavy bearer of very large berries, but they are soft. Pollenize as recommended for Warfield.

BRANDYWINE.—This is an old favorite of ours, famous for its large size, deep red color and very fine flavor. It is productive and valuable except in Florida, where it rusts badly. As a pollenizer of pistillate kinds it is first-class.

LATE VARIETIES.

AROMA.—Aroma and Gandy are the two standard late varieties. Both are very fine berries, large and productive. Aroma is something more than a late variety. Although it ripens a very large crop of late berries, it also ripens a good crop of mid-season berries, all first-class. Aroma has a mild, pleasant flavor, and is a good table and market variety.

GANDY.—This is the most widely known of all late berries. In some respects it is superior to Aroma, in some respects not. It has no advanced crop of mid-season berries like the Aroma. It is, perhaps, a little less productive. But it is firmer and better in color. In fact, few varieties excel it as a fancy shipping berry. If we were asked to choose between these two superb late strawberries which to plant, we should have to answer—both. Both Aroma and Gandy are staminate, or self-pollinating varieties.

Our Fruit Tree and General Nursery Department.

PIONEERS IN SELLING DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE.

We are pioneers, leaders, in selling fruit trees, as we were in selling strawberry plants, direct to the people at wholesale, cash prices. This is the foundation on which our immense business was built up, and these are the lines on which it will be conducted in future.

HOW WE CAN AFFORD TO SELL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FRUIT TREES, ETC., AT SUCH LOW PRICES.—It is the simplest thing in the world. Let's submit the thing to reason and common sense and see if it is not. For time out of mind it has been the custom to sell nursery stock through tree peddlers. These men were and still are paid from 50 to 75 per cent commission by the nursery for which they sell. The owners of the nurseries have to put exorbitant prices on their trees in order to pay this commission. We argue this way. Where is the justice or the sense in charging the people four prices for trees and giving three of these prices to tree peddlers? Why not charge the people the one price, sell vastly more trees, and above all, take no risks. That is, sell for cash with order. The nurserymen selling through tree peddlers have to take two risks, both big—the risk of the peddler getting the money, and when the peddler gets the money, the risk of it getting away from the peddler. For tens of thousands of people engage trees, and after putting the nurseryman to the expense of digging, packing and paying the freight on them, then refuse to take them. Then tree peddlers are men, mortal men, and money has a way of clinging to them, or they to the money. At any rate, the bird is very much in the bush till that peddler settles.

We not only argued as above, but we acted on it. We put trees, plants, etc., at a wholesale cash price and offered them direct to the people. The peddlers talked, but our prices talked, too, but when the quality of our trees chimed in, even then the tree peddler's eloquence availed nought. They had to dive deeper into the woods where the people don't get our catalogue. Meanwhile the people have shown their appreciation of our plan by buying all the fruit trees, strawberry plants, grape vines, etc., that we could raise. And we feel sure that we have made more clear money than if we had sold the old way and charged them the three or four or five prices instead of one. For that one price we got and invested in more trees, etc., which the people continue to take as fast as we can offer them, and would in many cases take them faster if they could.

THE GREAT RISK IN BUYING TREES FROM TREE PEDDLERS AND IRRESPONSIBLE MEN.—So much in the above as to the nurseryman's risk in selling through tree peddlers and the high prices he has to charge to save himself. Now as to the risk the people run in buying from irresponsible tree peddlers. The tree peddler, agent, nursery salesman or under whatever name or guise he comes, is rarely to be relied upon. There are some honest men in the business, we would not deny, but they are the exception and not the rule. And they are honest in spite of the very great temptation to be dishonest. We would not be unjust to them. But what keeps the average man honest—we might even say most men honest? Is it not the sense of responsibility, the knowledge that he will be caught up with, that he will incur the disrespect and contempt of his neighbors that keeps him straight? Now the tree peddler has no neighbors. He is a here-today-gone-tomorrow man, and usually a gone-forever man. Being human and therefore weak, he is quick to lose the sense of responsibility. He says and does what puts the money in his pocket today without regard for to-morrow, because he knows that there will be no to-morrow as far as he is concerned. He sells the trees that he can get the biggest commission on, and names them to fit the man he is selling to. Ask the first man you meet who has planted and fruited an orchard with trees bought from peddlers and listen what they say. Nine out of ten, if not ten out of ten, will tell you that he did not get the kinds that he bought and that he wanted. Many of them, probably the majority, will tell you with some warmth that they not only did not get what they bought, but that many of the trees proved to be of comparatively worthless kinds—kinds that they would not have had as a gift if they had known their true character. In fact, so many lies have been told the people by tree

A VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN WITH THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A NURSERYMAN NEVER SAW BETTER TREES THAN OURS.

I received the trees and vines on the 16th O. K. I have been engaged in planting, pruning and grafting fruit trees for over thirty years, and I am frank to say that I have never handled cleaner, thriftier, prettier lot of fruit trees in my life. I am well pleased with quality and quantity, and have saved 50 per cent or more on agent's prices.

J. J. RENNO.

Buckingham County, Virginia, March 17, 1906.

peddlers and so many frauds practiced on them that many people have become discouraged and get mad at the name of fruit trees, instead of getting mad at the sight of fruit tree peddlers, as they ought to. The result has been that both the people and the nurseryman has suffered loss. The people have largely gone without the abundance of good fruit which they might so easily have raised, and the nurserymen have failed to sell near as many trees as they could have sold had the people been squarely dealt with.

Now do not understand us to say that there are not other honest nurserymen besides ourselves. There are plenty of honest ones, but there are also plenty of dishonest ones. Therefore, in buying trees, buy from us if you will, but if you wont, then buy from headquarters somewhere and buy from a concern that you know is responsible, and hold them responsible to deliver you good, well-rooted, healthy trees that are true to name. For there are hundreds of varieties of each kind of fruit, not one-twentieth part of which are reliable to plant generally, though most of them may succeed in certain localities and under certain conditions.

THE STRONG POINTS OF OUR TREES.

VIRGIN SOIL, NO SCALE OR DISEASE NEAR US.—Our soil is virgin, never before having been in fruit trees. Then on our various farms we have probably as great a diversity of soils as can be found on the same area in America. Among them are the soils peculiarly adapted to the various kinds of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, figs, grapes, etc., etc., and on which these young trees of ours grow with a health and vigor not surpassed anywhere. There is not only no scale or tree disease in our nurseries, but our neighborhood is free from it. To those well informed enough to appreciate the importance of clean, healthy trees to start with, this fact alone doubles the value of our trees.

OUR TREES FULLY EQUAL TO THOSE SOLD THREE TO FIVE TIMES AS HIGH.—

Our trees in size, vigor, root growth and, in short, all the qualities that constitute first-class stock, are fully equal to those generally sold for three to five times as high. Our low prices are possible, as we have explained, because we sell for cash direct to the people, giving them the enormous commissions almost universally paid to tree peddlers and the lossage from selling to retailers on credit.

WHEN TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.—Fruit trees can be planted at any time from October 1st to April 15th. Like strawberry plants, the cooler or even colder the weather the better, provided, of course, that the ground is not actually frozen.

HOW TO SHIP TREES.—During the cold and cool months trees can be sent any distance by freight, just as strawberry plants can. In lots of 100 pounds or over they can be sent very low that way, for less than one cent a tree, to almost any distance, and for shorter distances for a mere fraction of one cent a tree.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS. OUR LIGHT AND EFFECTIVE MODE OF PACKING.—

Small lots of tree can be safely and cheaply sent any distance by express. Please do not judge our way of packing trees by that you usually see in heavy boxes, boxes often heavier than all the trees they contain. In express shipment we wrap the tree roots in damp moss, cover them with bagging and protect the tops with broom sedge, closely wrapped. This packing weighs next to nothing. Therefore you pay express on no dead weight, but only on the trees. A great many large orders are shipped by express, the express being small per tree and the delivery so quick.

FREEZING WEATHER.—If trees should arrive in freezing weather or chance to freeze on the way (something that would be almost impossible with our packing even in the severest weather), put them unopened or unwrapped in a cellar or in some cool place where they will thaw gradually. No harm at all will then result. The best way of all where possible is to open or unwrap the trees, bury them, tops, roots and all in the ground and let them remain until they thaw out perfectly. Frozen strawberry plants and other nursery stock can be treated the same way. It is not the freezing that hurts trees or plants. They stay out all winter and are used to that. It is the sudden thawing that harms. If this is checked by burying in earth, under straw, or putting in a cold cellar, the thawing is slow and natural.

HOW TO KEEP TREES UNTIL THEY ARE READY TO PLANT.—If you are not ready to plant trees on arrival, trench or hill them in until you are ready. That is, open a

WHAT A PROMINENT KENTUCKY PHYSICIAN THINKS OF OUR FRUIT TREES.

TWO-YEAR PEACH TREES YIELD A PECK OF FRUIT TO THE TREE.

The strawberry plants you sent us look well and the 650 peach trees, which are now two years old from planting, bloomed well and will have a peck or more this year to the tree. The transaction with you has been in every way satisfactory, and when we want more trees or plants you will certainly hear from us.

(Dr.) J. M. COYNER.

Christian County, Kentucky, April 25, 1906.

trench and place therein the trees, not too closely crowded that earth cannot get in around each one. Let the earth come up well around and above the roots, pack it fairly firm, and if dry moisten. Trees, vines, etc., will keep safely this way from October to April, though it is, of course, best to plant as soon as possible.

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE ITS ORCHARD.

FRUIT PROMOTES GOOD HEALTH.—An apple a day keeps the doctor away, runs a proverb good if not old. People who eat fruit are healthier and live longer than those who do not.

FRUIT PROMOTES GOOD MORALS.—People who eat fruit are not, as a rule, as much given to dissipation, nor as apt to become slaves to the cigarette and drink habits as those who do not eat it. No great observer of men and boys will deny this. And fruit eating is largely a thing of habit. If boys are raised on a place where fruit is grown and can be easily got, they get in the habit of eating it, and this habit lasts them through life and is no small safeguard against the habits above referred to.

FRUIT PROMOTES THE HAPPINESS OF THE FAMILY.—Few things add more to the attractiveness of home and makes the young folk as well contented to stay on the farm as a good orchard of really good fruit covering the whole year.

FRUIT PROMOTES THRIFT AND PROSPERITY.—Somehow this, the dollar side of the question, will interest us most in spite of ourselves. And there is no question that any piece of land, large or small, can be made to pay much better, usually a great deal better, in fruit than any other crop on the farm. We know orchards where apple, peach and pear trees have paid from \$5 to \$20 a tree a year, and that without interfering with the regular farm work. The varieties were of the best, the orchard was well cultivated in some farm crop on which a fair quantity of stable manure was used and all the wood ashes of the place, the ashes being carefully protected from rain until applied to the land. The fruit was so fine that it sold well at the nearest town.

AN ORCHARD INCREASES THE SELLING VALUE OF A PLACE.—A well-kept orchard of good, well-selected fruit adds ten times its cost to the value of your farm if you should ever wish to sell it.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

WHEN TO PLANT.—Fruit trees, like strawberry plants, grape vines, etc., should be transplanted while in a dormant state. That is, in fall, winter and spring. The colder the weather the better, so that it is not actually freezing at the moment. We plant in November, December, January, February, March and April. Trees and plants can be safely set these months, no matter how dry the ground is, provided a little water is poured in the holes before planting. When the ground is even fairly moist the water will not be necessary.

WHERE TO PLANT.—Fruit trees thrive on nearly all soils. An elevated site near the dwelling is best. Orchards planted on hills suffer less from frost. An orchard near the house can better be protected from theft, it is more convenient to the family, and it adds more to the value of the place if you should wish to sell.

HOW TO PLANT.—Plow the land well and harrow if cloddy. Make the holes as large and deep as you can afford to, dropping the top soil near the hole to be used in refilling it. Scatter the clay or subsoil as far off from the hole as possible. In refilling the holes use this top soil and enough more scraped from the ground for that purpose. Put as much of the rich soil under the tree as the depth of the hole will allow. Set the tree an inch or two deeper than it originally grew. Cut off all bruised roots and spread the roots out evenly, scattering the earth around them carefully and packing it firmly as the hole is filled. But do not pack the surface after the filling is completed. If the soil is very dry, pour in a bucket of water when the filling and packing is nearly done. Then without further packing allow the water to settle and fill the hole with loose earth a little heaped to allow for settling. Far more depends on the proper setting of trees than most people can believe. In April, 1905, we set for home use an orchard of apples, peaches, pears, plums,

ANOTHER MAN WHO HAS SAVED MONEY BY ORDERING TREES DIRECT FROM THE NURSERY, SPEAKS OUT.

I am well pleased with my trees. I am sure that I have saved money by ordering from you. I will do all I can in the way of helping you among my neighbors. I am sure that I will not lose a single tree, they were so nicely packed. I send you a list of my neighbors to whom please send catalogues.

J. F. BLACKMAN.

Lancaster County, South Carolina, Nov. 20, 1905.

cherries, etc., taking pains as above recommended. The trees have now (April, 1906) reached an astonishing growth, many being as large as five-year-old trees usually are. The peaches and plums are loaded with fruit at one year old.

HOW TO MANURE.—If the orchard soil is very poor, it will pay to mix a well-rotted stable manure with the soil in refilling the hole. Lacking that, a good handful of fertilizer can be used. But always remember that fresh manure or an excess of fertilizer is dangerous that near the roots. The fresh manure can safely be worked in the soil around the tree then or at any future time.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT.—

Apple trees	30 feet apart each way, 50 to the acre.
Peach trees	15 feet apart each way, 196 to the acre.
Plum trees	15 feet apart each way, 196 to the acre.
Pear trees	20 feet apart each way, 100 to the acre.
Cherry trees	20 feet apart each way, 100 to the acre.
Apricot trees	15 feet apart each way, 196 to the acre.
Fig bushes	15 feet apart each way, 196 to the acre.
Grapes (bunch)	6 feet apart each way, 1225 to the acre.
Grapes, Scuppernong and James.....	30 feet apart each way, 50 to the acre.

PEACH, PLUM AND APRICOT TREES BETWEEN APPLES.—Peach, plum and apricot trees can be set between apples to good advantage. Between each row of apple trees there can come a row of peach, plum or apricot trees each 15 feet apart, and on the same row with the apple there can come a peach, plum or apricot tree between each apple tree. In this way, about 150 peach, plum or apricot trees can be planted to an acre besides the apple trees. The peach, plum and apricot trees are trees of rapid growth and come into bearing at two years old. Five or six crops of fruit can be gathered from them and they can be cut out before they crowd the apple trees very much, which begin to bear at four years old and bear a generation if cared for.

STRAWBERRIES BETWEEN FRUIT TREES.—Space can be utilized to great advantage by setting strawberry plants in young orchards when trees are set. When peach trees are set alone, or even with apples as described a little further back, there is a space of 15 feet wide between each row of trees. In this space three rows of strawberry plants can be set, and at least three crops of fine berries be gathered before the trees crowd the berries. When apples alone are set there will be a space of 20 to 30 feet between the rows. In a 30-foot space at least seven rows of strawberry plants can be set. Where this much space is available a good many more crops of berries can be gathered than from the narrow space, as apples are slower to grow up and crowd out the plants. In both the modes described, sufficient room will thus be left to plow and cultivate the trees.

Full and practical instructions for planting, manuring, cultivating, packing  and selling all kinds of trees is given in our 130-page Manual, which is free to  buyers of plants or trees to the value of \$5 or over when asked for.

The Apple.

ITS STRONG POINTS AND GREAT USEFULNESS TO MAN.

ITS SURENESS TO BEAR.—With the best standard varieties we do not miss one crop in ten. These varieties are fully described in the following pages.

ITS IMMENSE PRODUCTIVENESS.—Apple trees that bear over ten bushels to the tree a year, almost every year, are to be found here on every hand. Most of these trees, too, have no manuring or cultivation except such as is given the crops of corn, cotton and vegetables that are yearly grown under and around them.

THRIVES NEARLY EVERYWHERE.—Except in a small portion of the extreme southern part of the country there is scarcely an acre in the United States on which the apple will not thrive and bear heavily.

ITS IMMENSE VALUE AS FOOD.—Aside from the pleasure it gives, the food value of the apple is immense. It is par excellence the staple fruit of civilized man—the man of will and force—as the banana is the fruit of the willless, inert man of the tropics. So highly

THE SIGHT OF OUR FINELY-ROOTED TREES WILL CAUSE OTHERS TO PLANT ORCHARDS.

The trees you sent me are the finest rooted I ever saw. I do not think I will lose one of them. My neighbors who see them all speak of setting out an orchard, too, they are so fine. Orange County, North Carolina, May 8, 1905.

E. E. PETTY.

did civilized man value the apple that as he spread around and over the world he carried it with him, improving it in endless directions as pleased his fancy—in earliness, in lateness, in size, in color, in flavor and keeping qualities, in productiveness, etc., etc. The more progressive the race of the men have been, the more they have grown and eaten the apple. Or possibly it was the other way—the more they have grown and eaten the apple the more progressive they have been, for the apple is rich in iron and a tonic to all who eat it.

THE VALUE OF THE APPLE TO THE FARM AND THE HOME.—The commercial value of the apple, of which tens of millions of dollars worth are sold annually, is too well known to waste words on. Its value to the farm and the home, or what its value would be if they had it the year around, is a subject on which much could and should be said. The apple is so necessary to good living, and even to good health, so useful in so many forms, and withal so easy to grow and to keep, the right varieties and method of keeping being chosen, that it is hard to see why any family should be without it. A few dollars invested in preparing the cellar or in constructing a house suitable for apples would be the best spent dollar of that year. That the storage place should be dry and cool and the apples gathered without bruising or breaking, is all that is required for successfully keeping them till apples come again.

OUR APPLE TREES.—We supply trees of all the standard and most valuable varieties of apples as described below. These trees are all of our own growth, and we warrant them to be first-class in every respect, and also healthy and free from scale and all insect pests, as the certificate of inspection attached to every shipment will show. Our soil produces an uncommonly fine apple tree. In fact, we challenge the world to produce a better. They are not only well grown, but what is far more important, well-rooted.

Early Colton apple trees, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

All other apple trees, 10 cents each, \$1.20 per dozen, \$7.50 per 100.

SPRING AND SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY COLTON.—The extreme earliness, good size, beautiful color, fine flavor and great productiveness of Early Colton makes it an exceedingly valuable apple. It ripens in May, and except the small, old-fashioned May apple, it is the earliest of all apples. It is fully as early as that variety. These unique qualities give early Colton a position by itself for either home use or for market. It ripens when fresh apples are in great demand, and sells well at home or on the great Northern markets. They can be shipped without refrigerators to these markets by the fast freights which are now on all roads. No refrigerator being required, the freight is low, and money can be made on early apples if they are fine. We are preparing to plant a large acreage to ship the fruit to Northern markets. We know of no surer, sounder investment than an orchard of this magnificent apple. As the Early Colton comes into bearing very young, the work will soon begin to pay and will, with fair attention, yield a handsome income for a generation. Genuine Early Colton trees have never been plentiful, and spurious kinds are being sold under this popular name. We can supply only about 10,000 trees of it. Therefore orders for it should be placed as early as possible. We would much like for every customer we have to plant some of this beautiful and delicious variety, for we know that it will please and pay them. It succeeds generally over the whole country—North, South, East and West.

MAY APPLE.—A small very early yellow apple, popular with a few old-timers, but generally supplanted by Early Colton, which is as early, immensely finer in every respect, and a surer and heavier bearer.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—This is a very fine apple indeed, good quality, good size beautiful, with a yellow tint, a sure and heavy bearer. A really delicious apple. Ripens in June.

RED JUNE.—Famous for its striking beauty and also for its sprightliness of flavor. With a coat of flaming red and meat of purest white. It is one of the best known and the most popular of apples. A good bearer, and though only of medium size, a very valuable apple for home use or to sell. Ripens in June, as its name shows.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Very similar to the Red June, and preferred to it by some.

EARLY HARVEST.—A widely known standard early apple, valuable for its large size, excellent flavor and is a sure and heavy bearer. Fruit pale yellow streaked with dull

TREES SO FINE EVERYBODY WHO SAW THEM WANTED THEM.

I enclose \$8.50 to pay for the enclosed order of fruit trees. My last order was received all right, and I was so well pleased with the trees that I believe that I could have sold three or four hundred. Everybody seeing them wanted some.

J. G. BISHOP.

Union County, South Carolina, Jan. 17, 1906.

red. Time of ripening, June. Early Harvest is so universally popular, its very name being a household word, we need say no more than that we have a very large stock of clean, healthy, well-grown, well-rooted trees of this excellent variety.

MID-SUMMER APPLES.

SUMMER PEARMAIN.—Ordinarily apples in mid-summer, when peaches are as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa,—or either should be at every well-provided home,—would go begging for eaters. But not so with Summer Pearmain. It is hard to find a peach, plum or whatnot to equal it in excellence of flavor. We know of no apple that approaches it in that respect. It is a fairly large, dull colored apple, yellow streaked with red, and not at all attractive to the eye, but once tasted it will not soon be forgotten. Ripens in early August. Be sure to plant some trees of it. Set them in the richest part of your orchard, scatter some wood ashes around the trees annually, not too close, and take our word for the rest.

EARLY RIPE.—Similar to Early Harvest, but even larger; about ten days later, which gives an unbroken succession of splendid and delicious apples. Ripens in late June.

SUMMER ROSE.—An apple of extraordinary beauty, yellow striped with red, and of delicious flavor. Its size is rather small, but the trees are wonderfully productive, the fruit being borne in clusters and in immense quantities. There is no prettier sight than a tree of Summer Rose bending gracefully under its immense load of excellent fruit. Ripens in late June and early July.

EARLY STRAWBERRY.—Similar to the Summer Rose in quality and appearance, and perhaps even superior to it in beauty. Ripens in July.

ECKLES' SUMMER.—We have never seen this apple in fruit. It is said to be a large, well-flavored, deep-red apple, ripening in late July and early August.

HORSE.—A large, old apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying, and for all culinary purposes. It occurs to us that the original name of this apple is Haus (German for house), given it for its usefulness about the house and kitchen. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold it is a delicious eating apple. Ripens in August.

STAR.—Somewhat like Horse in quality and appearance. Ripens about the same time.

SWEET BOUGH.—A very fine sweetening. Ripens in August.

FALL APPLES.

ALEXANDER ICE CREAM.—Named for its fine flavor. A fine apple, ripening at the beginning of fall.

MAGNUM BONUM (Great Good).—The standard fall apple. Famous everywhere for its immense productiveness and unequalled flavor. Really a most excellent and valuable apple. In size it is medium, and in looks nothing extraordinary, but its quality leaves nothing to ask for. King of its season, which is late September.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—A large, golden-yellow apple of exquisite flavor, ripening in October. A heavy bearer and in all respects an apple of genuine value and one of the very best of its season.

BUCKINGHAM.—A large greenish apple striped with red. Quality very good. One of the finest October apples.

BISMARCK.—Tree dwarfish and noted for the earliness at which it comes into bearing, beginning usually at one year old. Fruit of fine flavor, large and strikingly beautiful. A magnificent October apple.

GLORIA MUNDI (Glory of the World).—An immensely large, yellow October apple.

HUNGE.—A very large pale apple of fine quality. Ripens in September.

BIGGERSTAFF.—A large, yellow sweetening. Ripens in late September and October.

BIETIGHEIMER.—A large, yellow apple of excellent quality. Ripens in late September and October.

MILLS.—A magnificent, large yellow mid-autumn apple of fine quality, and said to be among the heaviest bearing varieties known.

TWENTY-OUNCE.—Famous for its enormous size, and withal a very good autumn apple.

OUR PLANTS MAKE 300 CRATES AN ACRE IN TEXAS.

The plants I got of you two years ago did fine last year, making 300 crates per acre of extra large berries, and they sold for 50 cents per crate more than other berries grown near by.

W. B. WHITTAKER.

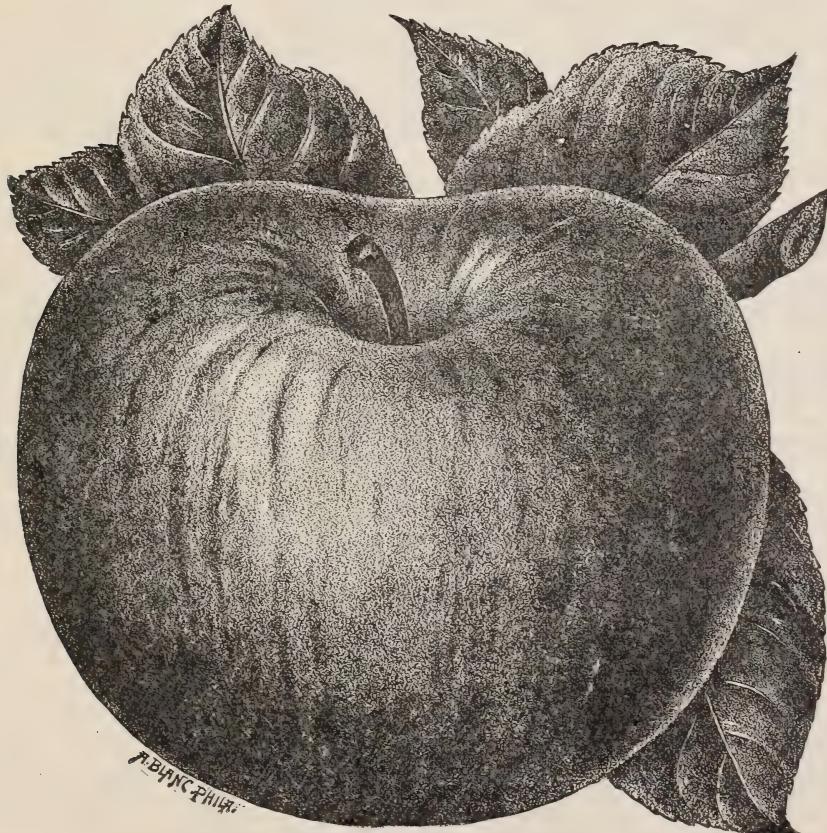
Hunt County, Texas.

LATE FALL AND WINTER APPLES.

It is these splendid varieties and their ability to keep all winter till apples come again that gives the apple its boundless popularity and makes it the great food staple that it is, scarcely less indispensable than bread itself. These varieties thrive generally throughout the country and are, unless otherwise stated, immensely productive in all soils and climates.

WINESAP.—Named for its delicious, sprightly winey flavor. A standard fall and winter apple, universally popular, known to everybody and liked by everybody. In fact, Winesap has everything in its favor: name, flavor, appearance, and productiveness. Winesap is an immense and never-failing bearer of large, flaming red apples, which color up months before they ripen, making the tree a most striking and ornamental sight through the whole summer and fall. No one can go amiss when he plants Winesap. It keeps all winter.

STAYMAN WINESAP.—A seedling of the famous old standard Winesap. Similar to it in many respects. A heavy and sure bearer and a fine keeper. Thrives in all soils and climates like Winesap. Every orchard should contain some Stayman trees as surely as it contains some Winesap, and the more of each the better. The fine flavor and beautiful appearance of these trees make them good sellers, and no varieties could surpass them for home use.



YORK IMPERIAL—One of our leading late fall and winter apples. Imperial in size and in quality.

YORK IMPERIAL (called also Johnson's Fine Winter).—A very large, nearly round, whitish apple, speckled with red. Meat yellowish and of delicious flavor. A superb apple in all respects, a sure and heavy bearer, and one of the best sellers and keepers of all. Probably

OUR TREES SO FINE BOUND TO DO WELL.

The trees you sent me are simply fine. They are bound to do well.

Franklin County, Indiana, April 23, 1905.

ALBERT L. LOFFLER.

the most universally popular of all the late apples. No variety could surpass York Imperial for home use or for market.

BEN DAVIS.—Size immense, among the very largest of apples and the most strikingly beautiful, making it one of the greatest market apples. One of the surest and heaviest bearers and best keeper of all. Like the York Imperial, succeeds everywhere.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (called also Arkansas Black).—Said to be a seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in appearance and flavor. A very large, blackish red apple of first-rate flavor. Ranks with those fall kings, Winesap, Stayman and York Imperial, as surpassing all others as they do in the few great essentials of a first-class fall and winter apple—productiveness, flavor, beauty, and “keepingness,” if I may be allowed to coin a much-needed word.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG.—A very large, pale yellow apple, speckled with red. Flavor rich, juicy and equal to the very best. A very fine apple, keeping all winter.

VAN HOY'S NO-CORE APPLE.—A very large, yellow apple, striped with red. Flavor and keeping qualities among the very best. It has the almost unique characteristic of being without a core, or at least so near without a core that it is considered to have none. A sure and safe winter apple of the highest value.

RED LIMBERTWIG.—Another fine keeping winter apple of the Limbertwig variety. A heavy bearer and a well-flavored late fall and winter kind.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN (Same as Newtown Pippin).—A truly superb variety in the region where it thrives. Very large, greenish yellow, of exquisite flavor, and a fine keeper and heavy bearer. Succeeds in the mountainous and hilly regions of the country. Fails in the low country.

GULLEY.—A medium-sized, russet-red apple of first-rate bearing, keeping and eating qualities.

PARAGON.—A first-rate apple, a good bearer, good eater, and good keeper. Very similar to Arkansas Black in all respects.

EDWARDS.—An offspring from the old Hall Seedling so dear to our daddies. It has the delightful flavor of the old Hall Seedling, is fully as productive and as good a keeper, and is over twice as large. A valuable kind for home use. Not handsome enough for market.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY.—A large, red-coated, yellow-meated apple of unsurpassed flavor. Unfortunately it is unsafe to plant over the whole country. Succeeds only in the mountainous or hilly parts of the country, like Albemarle Pippin.

BALDWIN.—A standard and most popular winter apple over a large region of the country. Does not succeed further south than North Carolina. Noted for its unsurpassed keeping qualities.

KINNARD'S CHOICE.—A very large, dark red and yellow apple of excellent eating and keeping qualities. A heavy bearer in the mountainous and hilly country. Has not been tested lower down nearer the coast.

NANSEMOND BEAUTY.—A fine pale yellow and red winter apple of good qualities. Does well everywhere.

LAWYER, or Delaware Red Winter.—A large, finely flavored, bright red winter apple. A valuable variety, but probably would not thrive in the flat country near the coast.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN.—A large, well-flavored, late keeping, winter apple.

WINTER BANANA.—Said to be the best flavored apple in existence, and one of the handsomest and most prolific. It is a hill-loving apple and will probably not succeed in the lower country.

CARMACK'S SWEET.—A sweet, well-flavored, late fall and winter apple, highly popular where known. We have never seen it in fruit.

INGRAM.—Said to be a seedling from the old Neverfail and to be much surer than that variety. A fine, late-keeping winter apple.

JONATHAN.—A standard winter apple in the North and Central parts of the country.

HUGH'S VIRGINIA.—An exceedingly popular winter apple. Said to be among the best.

A GEORGIAN DECLARES OUR FRUIT TREES AS GOOD AS ANY ONE COULD DESIRE.

I received the fruit trees you sent me last Saturday. They are as nice a lot of trees as anyone could desire. I am well pleased with them, and will recommend your trees to anyone I see who needs anything of the kind.

T. J. DEWBERRY, M.D.

Bibb County, Georgia, Nov. 29, 1905.

PRESERVING, PICKLING AND CIDER APPLES.

SMITH'S CIDER.—A late fall apple, excellent for cider.

JONES' CIDER (a crab apple). Like Smith's famous for its large yield of the best cider. Said to keep sweet almost indefinitely.

RED SIBERIAN CRAB.—Grow in clusters like cherries. Fine for cider, and for preserving, for pickling has no equal. No better or prettier preserves are made than Siberian Crabs preserved with their stems on.

The Peach.

The most wholesome and delicious of all tree fruits, the most beautiful and the best seller.

These are facts that have never been questioned. All concede that a good peach is as near perfection as we can reasonably expect ever to see here below. All know of their wholesomeness. Children and invalids who can touch few other fruits eat soft, ripe peaches not only without harm, but with positive benefit. Then, too, what tongue or pen can exaggerate the beauty of a well-kept peach orchard either in fruit or in bloom? As an ornament to a place or as an advertisement, if you wish to sell the place, it is worth many times its trifling annual cost. No fruit sells so readily or yields as good a profit. Again, the peach is one of the few tree fruits within the reach of nearly every single individual owning a small plat of ground anywhere in the United States; for it succeeds in every State of the Union. No other tree fruit thrives over as vast a region of country North, South, East, and West.

The chief trouble in the past has been that the peach, like most precious things, was so brief in its visits, that it stayed with us such a short space; while many kinds, in that they bore so rarely, were more like angels' visits, glorious things, but few and far between. A few weeks, or perhaps a month or so, and then just as we began fully to realize how delicious the peach was, it was gone like a rainbow.

We are able to announce with perfect confidence that we have remedied this drawback. This delightful fruit need be no more so brief in its visits. After thoroughly studying the subject and a close examination in fruiting time of all the best early, medium and late kinds, and the kinds best suited to bear the surest and heaviest crops throughout the country generally, we have propagated the very cream of these varieties, and have thus succeeded in extending the peach season to six months or more without a break. And that, too, with strictly first-class peaches, peaches of large size, delicious flavor, and last but not least, beautiful color, for you may wish to sell some, and beauty speaks with many tongues in selling fruit.

The great advantage of a peach orchard, especially when planted with our thrifty trees, is that it comes into bearing so soon. We have an orchard just two years old that is a wonder to all who see it. The trees are now ten feet high and nearly that broad, and bearing. We know plenty of trees ten years old that are no larger. Our trees bore freely this year, and with an average season will next year—when three years old—bear a very heavy crop. We wish that everybody could see that peach orchard and those peaches. It would open their eyes and water their mouths. Then we have a young peach orchard planted last spring and now only a year old. The trees are larger than many orchards in the neighborhood four years old. It has already set a fair crop of fruit at one year old. This is the difference between first-class, healthy, thrifty trees and the average scrub stock. Come and look at them, if you can, and draw your own conclusions.

OUR PEACH TREES ARE GROWN ON VIRGIN SOIL FROM NATURAL SEED COLLECTED IN THIS SECTION, a region absolutely free from "Yellows" and all contagious diseases and pests, and are budded from sound, healthy, true-to-name trees. We challenge the world to show cleaner, healthier, better-grown and in all respects more unblemished stock than our trees of all kinds.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES.

Early Wonder and Delicious, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100. All other kinds 10 cents each: \$1.20 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

PLEASED WITH THE IDEA OF ORDERING TREES DIRECT FROM THE NURSERY. SAVES SO MUCH MONEY.

I received the trees that I ordered from you some time ago. They were in first-class condition. I am highly pleased with them and with the plan of ordering direct from the nursery. It saves the growers so much money.

I. B. FAIRES.

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Feb. 20, 1906.

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF OUR PEACH TREES.

We can supply in large quantities clean, healthy, well-rooted peach trees of all the following leading standard kinds:

EXTRA EARLY KINDS.

EARLY WONDER.—A large, magnificently colored red and gold peach, soft and delicious, one of the very heaviest bearers of all; being one of the latest bloomers it is the safest of all against frost and therefore the surest bearer. Think of the value of such a peach, ripening when it may. Then think of its unique value ripening as it does in May, ten days ahead of all other peaches whatever. All of the above we know to be true of Early Wonder. We have fruited it and know from personal knowledge. We find it also to be the thriftiest, quickest growing tree of any kind that we ever saw, and that it comes into bearing younger, beginning to bear pretty freely on good soil at one year old and bearing a heavy crop at two years old. Surely and truly a most valuable variety for home use and a fine shipper and seller on account of its extreme earliness.

SNEED.—This is generally recognized over the country as a standard early peach. It ripens at the beginning of June. Although so early it is a late bloomer and comparatively safe from frost. Sneed is, therefore, a heavy and sure bearer, and comes into bearing very young. It grows to a good size, and its color is good, though not so deep as Early Wonder. It is a pale yellow, with a pink blush, and its quality is fairly good. It is not so highly flavored as some of the late peaches, but it is so luscious that it can be drank almost like an orange, and is most acceptable, ripening, as it does, so far ahead of other fruits. Being so early, and also a soft peach, it is a great seller. We have a neighbor who last year sold over \$10 worth of peaches from two small Sneed trees that he had. They were sold locally, and he could have sold a great many more. He is grieving yet that he did not plant more of them at first, and is now a Sneed planter. Nearly freestone.

ALEXANDER.—A well-known and exceedingly popular early peach. Medium size, but valuable for its magnificent color and good quality and enormous productiveness. Half cling.

GREENSBORO.—Ripening in Mid-June we have the glorious Greensboro peach. In size it ranks with the very largest peach of any season. Its color, a mingling of cream and crimson, simply cannot be excelled for beauty. It is a soft peach when ripe and a most delicious one. Like all early peaches, it is a late bloomer and apt to escape frost. This makes it one of the surest and heaviest bearers. The trees make an exceeding quick and vigorous growth and come into bearing early. It is hard to over-praise Greensboro. It combines earliness, very large size, beautiful color, excellent quality and great productiveness. How can you over-praise a peach with that many virtues. Ripens about June 15th, and is a half freestone when fully ripe.

TRIUMPH.—We must confess that we cannot see the virtues in this much-lauded variety that others have. And we have fruited it a good many times. It is early, and an exquisitely beautiful color, and the quality is fairly good. But it is smaller and not so productive as other peaches of the same time of ripening. However, we grow it for some who will have it. Ripens in mid-June. Half cling.

DEWEY.—This is a large, exceedingly handsome red and yellow peach of fine quality. It is a very early peach, ripening about mid-June. Dewey is fast supplanting, and should entirely supplant, Triumph. The trees are fine growers and heavy bearers, and we can confidently recommend it to all. It is a soft or freestone peach. Succeeds in Florida and everywhere.

EARLY PEACHES.

DELICIOUS.—Named for its exquisite flavor and unequalled and all-around eating qualities. It is by long odds the best peach that we have ever tasted. It is also one of the very handsomest, being of large size, and of the most brilliant cream and crimson color. It is a freestone peach, soft, melting, and delicious to a degree not approached by any rival. As a sure and heavy bearer it ranks with the best. Ripens in June. Valuable for home use on account of its superb qualities. Valuable for the market on account of its earliness and magnificent appearance.

ANOTHER ALABAMIAN PLEASED AND SURPRISED AT THE QUALITY OF OUR FRUIT TREES.

Your fruit trees have come to hand, and am well pleased with them. They are certainly first-class, and so much larger trees than I expected to get for the price paid. I expect to place my orders for fruit trees with you in the future. Please send your catalogue to the following list of names.

G. W. MORROW.

Dallas County, Alabama, Nov. 28, 1905.

CARMAN.—Could well be called carmine from its brilliant red color. A very large peach of excellent quality and immense productiveness. Soft and nearly freestone when ripe. Equally good for home and market, being firm and a fine shipper. In fact, Carman ranks with the great standard peaches of the whole country. The immense commercial orchards of the country being largely planted with Carman and Elberta. Ripens in June.

WADDELL.—Another very large white and red peach of brilliant coloring. A valuable, well-tried, clear-stone peach, soft, and of excellent quality. Ripens in late June and early July.

CONNELL'S EARLY.—A very large pale yellow and red peach of good quality and immensely productive. Valuable for home use. Its color is not brilliant enough to make it a good seller on market. Late June.

BELLE OF GEORGIA.—Another of the great cream and crimson peaches. An exceedingly showy peach and a good one, too. An excellent shipper, firm and a good carrier, though a freestone and soft and luscious when thoroughly ripe. Early July.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.—A white and red freestone peach of good size and quality. Mid-July.

NIAGARA.—A very large yellow and gold peach of the Elberta type. A new variety for which tremendous success is predicted. Late July.

REEVE'S FAVORITE.—A well-known yellow and red freestone peach of good qualities. Last of July.

GOV. BIGGS. LADY IN GOLD.—These are two very good yellow and red peaches. Both freestone. Late July.

EVERBEARING.—A novelty in peaches. Ripens good fruit from July to September. While not recommended for planting on a large scale, everybody should plant a few trees of it, not only as a curiosity, but for its continuous yield.

FAMILY FAVORITE.—A large white and red peach ripening last of July. No better than many of its class, but valuable to keep the succession of peaches.

BURKE.—A mammoth white and red peach of showy appearance and good quality. Late July and early August. Cling stone.

CHINESE CLING.—A large white peach shaded with red, fine quality. Last of July.

STONEWALL JACKSON CLING.—Similar to Chinese Cling, of which it is a seedling, but a decided improvement on it. A really magnificent peach. Last of July.

MID-SUMMER PEACHES.

ELBERTA.—Easily king of its ripening season. A mammoth gold and crimson peach of excellent flavor. Famous for its vigorous growth, immense productiveness and adaptiveness to all soils and climates. Great for home use, for market and for all purposes. Freestone. August the 1st. Caution: There are two if not three or four varieties differing greatly on merits called Elberta. We have the genuine Elberta, on which so many millions have been made by the Georgia growers.

NEW PROLIFIC.—Similar to Elberta and one week later. Valuable to keep up the succession of peaches. Freestone.

STUMP THE WORLD.—A large, fine, white and red peach of excellent quality. Mid-August. Freestone.

OLD MIXON FREE.—Similar to Stump the World, but a little later.

GLOBE.—A fine yellow peach of largest size. Mid-August. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Another splendid red and yellow peach. A shade later in ripening than Globe. Freestone.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S FREE.—Said to have originated from a seed brought by a Confederate soldier from the Gettysburg campaign in 1863. A giant gold and crimson peach of excellent quality. Noted as being a sure bearer. Valuable. Latter part of August.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY.—Another excellent red and yellow peach. Last of August. Freestone.

CHAIR'S CHOICE.—Similar to Matthew's Beauty, but ripens a little later. Freestone.

A STRONG VOICE FROM FAR-AWAY CALIFORNIA. WILL GET A LOT OF NEW CUSTOMERS FROM HIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

I ordered plants from you last year and was well pleased with them; therefore I come back again to try your fruit trees, and if they are as good as the strawberry plants, you may be sure of getting a lot of new customers from my neighborhood.

Sonoma County, California, Feb. 26, 1906.

LEOPOLD HERMAN.

FALL PEACHES.

WHITE HEATH.—A large, white, clingstone peach of excellent eating, canning, preserving and selling qualities. First half September.

EATON'S GOLD.—A very large, finely flavored, gold and crimson peach. Valuable for all purposes. Said to have originated here from a seed sent from Japan before the war, about 1855. Last half September. Clingstone.

KLONDIKE.—Similar to White Heath; considered by some to be even superior to that splendid standard variety. Mid-September. Freestone.

ALBRIGHT'S OCTOBER.—A large, white, well-flavored peach for any season, doubly valuable because it ripens so late. First half October. Clingstone.

STINSON'S OCTOBER.—A large red peach of good qualities, if anything even later than Albright's. These varieties are often kept till Christmas and are sometimes called winter peaches. Clingstone.

THE WONDERFUL JAPAN PLUM.

If a traveler in the Orient, the land of wonders, had returned and described a plum well nigh as large as an apple, as meaty and good as the very best peach, or even better; so beautiful that they put all other fruits to shame, and so productive that you could not see the tree for the plums, we should have laughed at him and ranked him with Baron Munchausen. But we have all that in these marvelous plums and more. They begin to bear at two years old on good soil, increasing with age until the loads of fruit that they totter under is incredible, as indeed is its enormous size and the jewel-like beauty of its coloring. Some varieties are insipid, but the quality of the best kinds is delicious beyond all fruits. In eating qualities this plum is wholly different from what we know of plums in this country. It has the meatiness and flavor of the most exquisite peach or apricot. In fact, it is rather a huge, heavy and sure bearing apricot than really a plum. Our experience is that of all fruits it is the surest bearing, rarely missing a crop. Another very strong point of these plums is their wholesomeness. Any one, invalid, child, or what-not, can eat them without stint and without danger. For this reason they can be planted near the house, in the yard or garden. Plum trees planted in the yard are very ornamental at all seasons, whether in leaf, in bloom, in fruit, or in autumn foliage, which surpasses in vivid beauty anything we have seen. Then when fruiting season comes they are handy for young and old to help themselves. They do well with or without cultivation. Our advice to all is to plant some Japan plums, whether for pleasure or for profit. No one who sees this marvelous fruit in bearing would be without it even if it cost \$5 a tree. No fruit sells better.

RED JUNE.—The earliest of the Japan group of plums, ripening in June. Size very large, color flaming red, quality very good but not the best. A sure and exceedingly heavy bearer. Valuable for home use or market on account of its earliness, beauty, and general excellence.

CLIMAX.—A cross between the Japan and our native plums, originated by Luther Burbank. Climax ripens soon after Red June. In size, in magnificent coloring, in enormous, amazing productiveness and in exquisite flavor, it ranks with the best.

ABUNDANCE.—King of the wonderful Japan plums. Very large and of indescribable beauty. Closely follows Red June in ripening and remains in bearing a long time. Rightly named for its immense productiveness. Quality probably equal to any fruit that grows. In fact, the most delicious and the most beautiful of all this wonderful family of plums. Begins to bear on good soil at two years old, and rarely or never fails to produce a large crop of the finest fruit. The most wholesome of them all. We have a neighbor who has two Abundance plum trees in his back yard. They have been planted about eight years, and for six years he has had fruit from them. We have seen them two seasons, and our estimate of them would be five bushels of fruit at least to each tree. We very much doubt if he would take \$50 a tree for them.

OGAN.—A medium size variety of red and yellow Japan plum. Quality very good. Unique in that it is a freestone plum. You can break it open, take out the seed, and eat it like a soft peach. Ripens about with the Abundance.

WICKSON.—This is another creation of Luther Burbank, that fruit wizard with whose fame the world is raging. It is a cross between the Japan and our native plum. Wickson is noted also for the beauty of its tree growth and fruit, and for the excellence of its immense crop of fruit. Ripens soon after Abundance.

A MISSISSIPPION VERY GREATLY PLEASED WITH OUR FRUIT TREES.

The trees were received to-day in splendid shape. The party for whom they were ordered was very greatly pleased.

T. J. PHILLIPS.

Carroll County, Mississippi, March 8, 1906.

BURBANK.—Named for Luther Burbank. An enormously large variety of the Japan plum. Similar in appearance to Abundance. Quality good.

APPLE PLUM.—Closely resembles an apple in appearance. Hence its name. Almost freestone. A very large plum of excellent flavor, ripening in July.

HALE.—A very large red and yellow plum with a peach flavor. Early August.

CHABOT.—Another large, red and yellow plum of good quality, ripening in late August.

WILD GOOSE.—A large purple red plum of native origin. Well known for its productiveness and good eating qualities. Early July.

GOLD DUST APRICOT.—The apricot is not as heavy bearing as the plum, but its delicate and delicious flavor, its rare beauty, its daintiness of tree and of fruit, is so remarkable that no home should be without its couple of apricot trees.

ORANGE APRICOT.—Another variety of this dainty fruit, and like it of most excellent quality.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.—The finest and most productive of all of the Damson family. Grown chiefly for preserving, for which it is unequalled.

OUR PEAR TREES.

The pear, even in its old varieties, which afforded fruit for only a month or two in the year, was highly valued and planted in every orchard. Nor were these varieties, with one or two exceptions, hardly even second rate in quality. The best of the new varieties are far better than the old ones. And, instead of a month or two, we can now enjoy the pear twelve months out of twelve. We have varieties of this splendid fruit ripening in succession from June till November, and the late varieties will keep until pears come again. They can now be enjoyed all the summer and fall from the tree, and then be kept like the apple for winter and spring use. This increases the value of this species of fruit ten fold at least. For the pear, besides its home value, has now a large market value. We have a neighbor who in one year sold \$20 worth of fruit from a single Keiffer pear tree.

Pears do well with or without cultivation. Some think that they do best entirely without cultivation after the first year or two. The magnificent Keiffer pear certainly thrives well in the hardest yard or lot, along fences and garden walks. Blight, the only serious enemy of the pear, can be controlled by promptly cutting off and burning all branches that die or show signs of disease. Cut well below the dead part so as to be sure to get it all.

EARLY HARVEST.—A large, yellow, pink-cheeked pear of good quality. An exceedingly handsome variety in both tree and fruit. Ripens early in June. This extreme earliness gives it a high value for home use or for market.

KOONCE.—Similar to Early Harvest. A very fine pear, ripening in June.

EARLY GREEN SUGAR.—A small green pear of excellent flavor. Very productive and said never to fail. July.

BARTLETT.—A magnificent, large, yellow pear, rich and juicy. Easily king of all August pears. A variety of very high value indeed that should be planted in every orchard.

SECKEL.—A small brown, russet red pear, popular for its sweet flavor. Late August.

DUCHESS.—A very large, rough looking, green pear, but juicy, luscious and of fine flavor. September.

LE CONTE.—Strikingly beautiful in tree and fruit. Immensely productive of very large, yellow pears of fine quality. September.

GARBER.—Of Oriental origin like Le Conte and Keiffer, and like them amazingly productive. A large, yellow, pink-cheeked pear of excellent flavor, rich, juicy and luscious. Late September.

KEIFFER.—The largest, handsomest and most productive of all pears. A huge lump of gold, brilliantly tinted with red when ripe. Ripens in late October and November and keeps well all winter. Trees easy to live, quick to grow off and early to bear. We know single trees of Keiffer that bear over ten bushels year after year without ever failing. Good quality when ripe.

MAGNOLIA.—Said to be even later than Keiffer. A large brown pear of good quality.

OUR FRUIT TREES AS GOOD AS A KENTUCKIAN EVER SAW.

The fruit trees which I bought of you were received in good condition and set out. I am well pleased with the trees, as they are certainly as nice as I ever saw. Please be sure to send me your fruit Manual.

JOE CHANDLER.

Carter County, Kentucky, March 13. 1906.

OUR CHERRY TREES.

Few trees combine the useful and the ornamental in as large degree as the cherry. They make an exceedingly handsome shade tree, worthy of a place in every yard or lawn. Or they can be grown in any spare or waste space or corner no matter how rough and stony, needing no cultivation after the first two or three years, and they are very long-lived. There are cherry trees at this place that have been in constant bearing for nearly half a century. Scarcely any fruit is surer to "hit" than the cherry. Spring after spring the trees can be counted on with almost absolute certainty to produce a fine crop of fruit, ripening in early May when fruit is most palatable and most essential to good health.

We offer the best of the improved varieties, which in size and flavor are an immense improvement on the old kinds. In fact, no tree fruit ripening anything like as early as they do (beginning at the very first of May) is near as luscious and universally popular.

EARLY PURPLE.—A large, luscious cherry, rich purple in color. Ripens here at the very first of May with the earliest strawberries. Its fine flavor makes it valuable for home use and its size and earliness for market. Succeeds in the hilly country everywhere. Fails near the coast.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Another splendid large, black cherry of same habitat as Early Purple. Ripens in May.

GOV. WOOD.—A very handsome, large, yellow cherry of sweet, delicious flavor. Same habitat (the hill country) as Early Purple.

ROCKPORT.—A very fine red cherry of first-rate quality, belonging to the same class as the preceding varieties.

MAY DUKE.—A very fine, large, dark red cherry that succeeds not only in the hills, but also lower down toward the coast than the above mentioned kinds do.

EARLY RICHMOND.—A fine, large cherry of brilliant red color. Same habitat as May Duke.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—An improvement on the old Morello. About the same habitat as the two preceding kinds.

PECAN TREES.

We offer pecan trees grown from seed of the surest and heaviest bearing kinds. We find that these kinds are easier to live and that they grow off faster and come into bearing earlier than the grafted and budded kinds, which are uncertain as bearers in many places. It is safest and best to transplant the pecan when it is small. Therefore we ship trees three to four feet high. It costs but little to plant a pecan orchard and next to nothing to maintain it, and it will in a few years come into bearing and be a source of income for generations. Pecans also make very fine shade trees. A grove of them would be a grand ornament to any place, and at the same time bring in a great deal of money without a cent's outlay, as they need no cultivation after the first few years.

CAROLINA POPLAR SHADE TREES.

Of all shade trees this is the surest to live and the quickest to make shade. Where manured they will give a good shade in three years. It is an exceedingly handsome and ornamental tree. Carolina poplar also make excellent fence posts. Just set them where the posts are needed, and in a short while they are large enough for wire to be strung on them. Thus set they can be made both highly useful and very ornamental.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRENTS.

Gooseberries, Currants, and Grapes take up but little room and yield large returns in the most delicious fruit. We can supply the varieties of gooseberries and currants most generally successful.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—No pains or expense are spared to ship all plants and trees true to name, and with our system it is almost impossible for a mistake to occur. If an error should occur and the wrong kinds be sent, we will on reasonable proof replace the stock free of charge or refund the money. But further than this we will not be liable, and all stock is sold on this condition and no other.

OUR FRUIT TREES FINEST AN ALABAMIAN EVER SAW.

The trees ordered from you came through in good shape. Allow me to say of the trees that they are the finest I ever saw. They show signs of great health and vigor.

Walker County, Alabama, Dec. 22, 1905.

(Rev.) W. C. C. FOSTER.

GRAPES.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPE.—The most wonderful of all the grape family. In lusciousness of flavor not surpassed, and hardly equalled by any grape or fruit that grows. Immensely prolific, and needing no attention after the first two or three years, except to provide a frame or "arbor" for the rapidly spreading vines to grow on and be supported. There is scarcely any limit to the age to which it lives, or the quantity of grapes a vine will bear. The original vine found on Roanoke Island, N. C., by the first English settlers on this continent is said to yet thrive and bear. I have seen single vines that I am sure were loaded with over twenty-five bushels at one time.

We North Carolinians have always known that the Scuppernong was simply unapproachable. The world is now finding it out. A fast-growing demand now exists for them on the great Northern markets. For wine making the Scuppernong certainly has no superior.

The Scuppernong has, for some cause, differentiated rapidly. There is a world of difference in the productiveness, size and flavor of different vines. Our vines are propagated direct from a parent vine noted for its excellence, and can be relied on to make the delicious wine or table grapes, and plenty of them.

JAMES GRAPE.—A black Scuppernong, but larger, and by some considered even more luscious and better in all respects. Similar in growth and fully as heavy a bearer. As good for wine and for the table.

BUNCH GRAPE VINES.

The grape vine takes up such little room and yields such a heavy crop of the most delicious and wholesome fruit that no garden should be without them. They can be planted along the fence or on each side of the garden walk. If so planted and trained over the walk in a trellis they bear heavily, the bunches of grapes completely roofing the leafy arch. Thus grown they form an exceedingly beautiful and attractive feature of the garden, not to mention their value in fruit. Or they can be planted and trained on stakes set in the ground.

The bunch grape is noted the world over not only for its deliciousness, but also for its wholesomeness. People who can eat no other fruit, except perhaps the peach, eat grapes not only without harm, but often with great benefit to their health. In fact, the grape cure is a well-recognized system of dietetics in some countries. The grape was doubtless the first fruit and perhaps the first plant cultivated by man.

MOORE'S EARLY.—A large, dark purple, very early grape of excellent quality. In fact, we find it to be the very earliest good and reliable grape that we have ever seen. Prolific bearer. Succeeds everywhere.

CONCORD.—A fine purple grape, closely following Moore's Early, and giving a succession of grapes for a long while. Concord is an immense bearer of most excellent and wholesome fruit. Great also for wine. A standard grape everywhere.

DELAWARE.—A smaller red grape, but borne in large bunches. Famous for its delicate flavor and as a dessert grape.

NIAGARA.—The best, most popular and most generally successful white grape. A truly excellent variety.

BRIGHTON.—A fine, large, red grape.

AGAWAM.—An excellent grape.

WYOMING RED.—A popular red grape.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

No garden is complete and no housewife has justice done her unless provided with a bed of this excellent and most wholesome vegetable. Coming, as it does, next to the earliest of all vegetables (rhubarb being the earliest), its value is very great, and the demands for roots so general that we have arranged to supply it for the convenience of our customers. It is most beneficial in bladder and kidney troubles. A bed once established will give an abundant supply for a generation. There is a good market—hardly ever half supplied—for asparagus in every town in the country, not to speak of the larger city markets. Full directions for growing are given in our 130-page Manual, which is free to buyers of plants or trees to the value of \$5.00 or over, when asked for. Special prices on large lots of asparagus roots.

THE SUCCESS IN ARKANSAS.

I send you an order herein for 2,000 plants. The 5,000 plants, grape vines and pear trees I bought of you in the fall of 1903 have done splendidly. The pear trees especially are very fine.

J. F. SPENCE.

Craighead County, Arkansas, Feb. 25, 1905.



HORSE RADISH.

We can also supply roots of this valuable condiment. It is as easy to grow as a weed, and every good housewife knows its great value in the making of sauces and seasonings. Once used in pickle it will never be gone without. Horse radish sauce is one of the chief appetizers of the golden old-time Southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, as it grows and multiplies very fast.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

We offer a collection of the most magnificent varieties of this regal flower. The names are so confusing, and often so unreliable, that we class them by sizes and color rather than name. All of the varieties that we sell may be depended upon, under proper cultivation, to give magnificent results. No flower is easier to grow than the Chrysanthemum, though, of course, to have the giant blooms they require liberal watering and manuring and careful pruning or thinning. However, on any fairly rich plot or border they can be grown in great beauty and as easily as roses. All of the following are prize winners. Chrysanthemums will be shipped in April when they put up: White, Pink, Cream Colored, Red, Light Yellow, Golden.

EVER-BEARING MULBERRY TREES.

These trees are exceedingly rapid growers and come into heavy bearing in three or four years. Then for months they continue to ripen large quantities of fine, large fruit good to eat and of the highest value for poultry and hogs, which can be penned around trees and kept fat and healthy. No raiser of chickens or poultry of any kind can afford to be without them if they cost \$5 a tree.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, is exceedingly easy to grow, and, like asparagus, once set lasts for years. It is much earlier even than asparagus. At the very first hint of spring the leaves put out, or with a little trouble they can be forced at any time in winter. The edible parts are the stems of the long leaves. These can be cut as fast as they come in spring, and, stewed with sugar, make most delicious and wholesome pies, tarts and sauces. Stewed rhubarb also makes a most excellent breakfast dish. In all respects it may be used in the place of cranberries. What adds to its value is that rhubarb comes in the very earliest spring, when acids are so grateful to the taste, so wholesome, and so necessary in household economy.

THE BEAUTY AND UTILITY OF AN EVERGREEN HEDGE. THE MARVELOUS QUICKNESS WITH WHICH ONE CAN BE GROWN.

Nothing is more ornamental to a place, we think, as a well-kept evergreen hedge. It is not only strikingly beautiful in itself, but it enhances the other good features of a home. And those features lacking, it gives an air of refinement and coziness to even the poorest and barest surroundings. It is equally beautiful on a large or small scale, in a park covering its hundreds of acres or in a city yard limited to only its hundred of square feet.

GROWN IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR.—The quickness with which a hedge can be grown from the plants we offer is another strong point in its favor. Plants set in fall, winter or early spring and well manured and cared for will the following summer make a hedge two and a half feet high and as solid from the ground up as a stone wall and as smooth if kept trimmed. This is a good height to keep a hedge for ordinary purposes, for yards and small lawns. However, it can be grown any height up to ten feet or more to answer the purpose desired.

VALUABLE AS WIND-BREAKS.—These hedges can easily be grown tall enough to act as wind breaks, shutting off the north wind from exposed yards or gardens and making them warm and more pleasant for man, beast or plants.

TO GIVE PRIVACY TO A BACK YARD.—Grown less tall, say six feet, they can be used to screen a back yard or any private place. The same hedge extending around the front yard can be kept down to two and a half feet.

THESE HEDGES ALWAYS REMAIN COMPACT AND SOLID AS A WALL.—The immense advantage of the hedge plant that we sell is that with proper training the hedges can

A PROMINENT VIRGINIA PHYSICIAN PLEASED BEYOND EXPRESSION WITH OUR FRUIT TREES. GOT MORE THAN HIS MONEY'S WORTH.

The trees came to hand, and I am pleased beyond expression at their fine condition. They are clean, well grown, and bound to live, and I feel sure that I have more than my money's worth.

(Dr.) J. H. C. WINSTON.

Prince Edward County, Virginia, Nov. 20, 1905.

always be kept solid, smooth and even from the ground up. The objection to hedges grown from the old-fashioned hedge plants was that with age they got scraggy and open at the bottom. The older ours get the denser and prettier, provided of course that they have attention in the way of trimming. This trimming can be done with an old pair of scissors or even with a knife on a small scale. On a large scale it can be rapidly done with clippers to be bought of any hardware dealer for 50 cents.

THESE HEDGES THRIVE UNDER TREES.—No matter how dense the shade or how hot the sun, these hedges thrive equally well.

LAST PRACTICALLY FOREVER.—We know hedges of these plants now thirty years old, and they are as thrifty as they were twenty-five years ago. We see no reason why they should not last a century or ten centuries.

THEY THRIVE ON ALL SOILS.—WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT AND MANURE.

These hedges will thrive on all soils, even the poorest, so vigorous is their growth. But when a quick growth is desired at the start, well-rotted stable manure or fertilizer must be liberally used. Remember that when a large quantity of any manure is used it must be well and deeply spaded in and thoroughly mixed with the soil, or harm will result. A good plan is to apply some before planting and more at intervals of six months, hoeing it in well on each side. After a year or two they will need no further manuring or cultivation, but only trimming. This is usually done only once a year. But it should be done oftener to keep the hedge smooth and even. The plants can be set like fruit trees any time from September 15th to April 15th. To make a dense hedge quickly the plants should be set only six inches apart. Set a foot apart they will spread out and finally make a good hedge, but it takes longer. Below are described the three great varieties of hedge plants.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET.—A quick and close-growing plant. Color a beautiful light green. Remains green through the hottest summer and coldest winter. Makes a magnificent hedge.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—Dark glossy green. A rapid grower. Plant thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge either alone or in connection with the Amoor River. Both are evergreen.

EUONYMUS.—Dark, rich, glossy green. Not quite as rapid in growth as the other two, but preferred to either by many people who claim that it makes the handsomest hedge of all. A truly magnificent evergreen either for hedge or to be grown singly as an ornamental shrub.

OUR EVERGREENS.

The love of evergreens seems to have been as old as sentiment and feeling and tastes in the human breast. From time immemorial it has been the custom to set them about the home to enliven it with their cheerful green through the long cold season when all other trees are leafless and apparently lifeless. Nor is anything more ornamental to the finest lawn or the grandest mansion. Then the perpetual green, typifying immortality, make them especially appropriate for cemetery lots where these are extensively and universally used. We offer the kinds that can best be counted on to thrive in the central and southern parts of the country, and that give the handsomest effect for all purposes.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—The most thrifty and generally successful of the spruce family over the greater part of the United States. Also, one of the most beautiful of all evergreens, growing in a close and compact pyramid from the ground to its tapering point. There is no more handsome or striking ornament for a yard or lawn or cemetery lot than a group of Norway Spruce trees. It grows into trees twenty feet high or over, and is clothed winter or summer in a robe of vivid dark green. The tree lasts a lifetime. We confidently recommend this evergreen to all.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE (Tree of Life).—The most thrifty of all the evergreens and one of the most beautiful. Adapts itself to all soils and climates. Does well everywhere, even in the far South. The most beautiful walk borders that we have ever seen are those of American Arbor Vitae on the lawn of the magnificent Tampa Bay Hotel at Tampa, Florida. There are here long reaches of it, thriving and diminishing not a whit of its beauty amid the sands and semi-tropical conditions of southern Florida. It does equally well in the northern and central parts of the country. It can be grown either singly or in groups of its own kind or with other evergreens to ornament lawns, or it can be grown as walk borders, as at Tampa. It is a handsome evergreen used any way.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE.—An exceedingly beautiful evergreen of the most graceful tapering growth. Does well everywhere. We can offer this season only small trees of the Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, but these are surer to live than larger trees.

EVERY ONE OF OUR FRUIT TREES LIVE IN GEORGIA. VIGOROUS STOCK WILL TELL.

The peach trees I bought of you last winter are growing finely and all lived. This brings you this order for more which you will find enclosed. (Judge) T. M. NORWOOD.

Chatham County, Georgia, Nov. 1, 1905.

BE SURE TO READ THIS PAGE BEFORE ORDERING.

WHY THE TREE PEDDLERS ATTACK US. Because, by selling at wholesale prices and giving the 50 to 75 per cent commission the peddler makes to the people we are fast driving the peddler out of business. See full account of this on page 16.

OUR TREES AND PLANTS GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS, or you can get your money back. See our references on page 8. We feel called upon to make this announcement because the tree peddlers are so loud in running down our stock, in order to sell their's at three to five times as high. If you want more evidence of our reliability and the quality of our stock than our references afford, then please write us and we will give you the addresses of men in your own section who will assure you that our word is good, and that we will refund your money if trees and plants are not satisfactory.

BE SURE TO GIVE THE NUMBER OF YOUR ORDER if you have occasion to write us about it. If you do not, we can not possibly find it among the thousands on our books. The number of the order will be given on the receipt sent you.

TO MAKE SURE OF GETTING JUST WHAT YOU WANT, it is always best to send in your orders just as soon as you get this catalogue. First-class stock will then be reserved for you and shipped when directed.

CLUB WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR AND SAVE MONEY by ordering fruit trees in 100 and strawberry plants in 10,000 lots or over. We can sell stock cheaper in quantities for the reason that we dig each order fresh, and it costs but little more to go out and get up a large order than it does a small one. If we sent out stale, cellared stock as some do, it would be different.

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY.

TIME OF SHIPMENT.—Fruit trees, strawberry plants, etc., can be shipped by express from September 15th to April 15th; some seasons later. Fruit trees can be shipped by freight from October 15th to March 15th, and some seasons later. Strawberry plants by freight from November 1st to March 1st, some seasons later. Be sure to read page 11 before ordering strawberry plants by freight.

THE WAY WE SHIP.—Unless otherwise specially instructed, we ship by express or freight, as we think will best serve the interest of our customers.

LOW EXPRESS RATE.—Being one of the largest shippers, the express company allows us 30 per cent off regular shipping rates, and also allows us to ship 5 pounds and over at 100 pound rates. This saves our customers thousands of dollars annually.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.—They can be sent this way from September 15th to April 15th at a cost of 20 cents per hundred. This amount extra must accompany order. Express and freight charges are paid by the buyers on receipt of shipments except the collections of trees and plants which are delivered free. See pages 36 to 38.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, ETC., CAN BE SAFELY PLANTED at any time in fall, winter or spring when the ground is not actually frozen. The cooler, or even colder and damper the better. Be sure to see page 11 as to late fall and winter planting.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS marked (P) in the price list are pistillate or single sexed and must have every fourth row planted in an (S) staminate or double sexed variety.

AN OLD FRUIT GROWER FINDS OUR TREES BEST THAT HE CAN FIND.

Trees arrived in good shape and opened up the finest of any yet reaching me from the half dozen nurseries with whom I do business, not by the single tree, but by the hundreds and thousands.

J. M. KING.

Belton, South Carolina, February 21, 1906.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FROM NO OTHER NURSERY GIVE THE SPLENDID RESULTS IN ALABAMA THAT OURS DO.

Thousands of plants are shipped by other nursery companies, but no berries on our market begin to be as good as those I raise from your plants. I had three kinds from you.

T. K. WHITMAN.

Lee County, Alabama, Nov. 28, 1905.

ALTHOUGH IT IS HARD TO GET A STAND OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS IN CUBA, OURS SO VIGOROUS THAT NEARLY EVERY ONE OF 10,000 LIVE.

The 10,000 plants ordered from you arrived in splendid condition. Nearly every single one of them has lived. Please send me your Manual on fruit growing.

Rio, Cuba, Dec. 15, 1905.

H. C. WINSLOW.

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE AT WHOLESALE RATES, SAVING OVER HALF. All trees and plants guaranteed strictly first-class.

Wholesale
Price List

WM. C. GERATY,

YOUNG'S ISLAND,
S. C.

OUR 130-PAGE MANUAL, TELLING HOW TO GROW ALL KINDS OF FRUIT WITH SUCCESS AND PROFIT, AMOUNT OF \$5 OR OVER. BE SURE TO ASK FOR IT, IF DESIRED.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

	Per Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	In Lots of 3,000 to 5,000, Per 1,000.	In Lots of 5,000 to 9,000, Per 1,000.	In Lots of 10,000 and over, Per 1,000.
Alice Hathaway (s)	\$1 00					
Annie Hubach (p)	50 1 00					
August Luther (s)	50 1 00					
Arkansas Black (s)	50 1 00					
Aroma (s)	25 35	\$2 00	\$1 75	\$1 60	\$1 50	
Boston Prize (p)	35 60	3 00				
Bubach (p)	35 60	3 00				
Brandywine (s)	25 35	2 00	1 75	1 60	1 50	
Climax (s)	50 1 00	3 00				
Clyde (s)	35 50	2 50	2 00	1 75	1 60	
Crescent (p)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Dunlop (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Early Hathaway (s)	50 1 00					
Early Market (s)	50 1 00					
Excelsior (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Gandy (s)	25 35	2 00	1 50	1 50	1 40	
Mark Hanna (p)	2 00					
Mrs. Mark Hanna (s)	2 00					
Haverland (p)	25 35	2 00				
Heflin (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Hoffman (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Newnan (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Klondike (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Improved Lady Thompson (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Michel's Early (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Phenomenal (s)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Sunny South (s)	50 1 00					
Tennessee Prolific (s)	25 35	2 00				
Texas	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	
Thompson's No. 2 (s)	2 00					
Thompson's No 3 (s)	2 00					
Warfield (p)	25 35	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 40	

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Etc.

	Each.	Dozen.	100		Each.	Dozen.	100
Early Colton Apple Trees	20 \$2.00	\$15.00		Currant Bushes		\$1.00	
All other Apple Trees	10 1.20	7.50		Gooseberry Bushes		1.00	
Apricot Trees	40 4.00			Horse Radish Roots		25	
Cherry Trees	35 3.00	25.00		Rhubarb or Pie Plant		1.00	
Plum Trees	25 2.50	17.50		Raspberry Plants		75	\$2.00
Pear Trees	40 4.00	30.00		Blackberry Plants		75	2.00
Early Wonder Peach	20 2.00	15.00		Dewberry Plants (\$10 per 1,000)		75	2.00
All other Peach Trees	10 1.20	7.50		Cow Peas. Write for prices			
Pecan Trees	40 4.00	30.00		Violet Plants		25	1.00
Mulberry Trees	20 2.00	8.00		Chrysanthemums		1.00	
Carolina Poplar Shade Trees	25 2.00	10.00		Rose Bushes 2 years, first-class		25 2.50	20.00
Fig Bushes	25 2.25			Arbor Vite		50 4.00	
Grape Vines (Bunch)	10 1.00			Norway Spruce		50 4.00	
Scuppernong Grape Vines	25			California Privet		10 1.00	5.00
James' Grape Vines	25			Amoer River Privet		10 1.00	5.00
Asparagus Roots (\$5 per 1,000)		50 1.00		Euonymus		10 1.50	5.00

Be sure to read opposite page before ordering. See page 36 for collections of fruit trees, strawberry plants, etc., delivered free.

All orders for trees for less than \$1 must have 25 cents extra to pay for actual cost of packing. All larger tree orders and all strawberry plant orders, large or small, packed free.

All checks on local banks for less than \$5 must have ten cents extra to cover actual cost of collection.

For cabbage, sweet potato and collard plants, see page 5.

Our packing is so light and our shipping rate so low that no matter how far you live, we can save you money, usually over half, on plants and trees.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, ETC., ALL CONSIDERED, IN THE COUNTRY.

These Collections of Plants, Trees, Etc., Delivered Free.

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS OF FRUIT TREES, STRAWBERRY PLANTS, GRAPE VINES, ETC., ALL FIRST-CLASS AND OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES, WILL BE DELIVERED FREE (provided cash accompanies order) anywhere east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River and in much territory beyond. Please write for particulars of beyond that limit.

ORDER BY NUMBER.

These prices are less than half what you would have to pay a tree peddler and take chances as to trees being true to name, that is, as to whether they are the kinds you buy—the best—or the kinds he wants to get rid of—oftener than not, the worst. For long before the trees bear fruit he will be far beyond your reach. We give an absolute guarantee that every tree, plant and vine that we sell is true to name, or we will replace them free of charge. And we propagate not the kinds that are the easiest and cheapest to grow, as many do, but the kinds that will make the best fruits and the most of it; that will make fine orchards and make business for us in the future. Our references will assure you that we are good for our word.

Every collection is made up of not only the best varieties, but also such as ripen in succession and give an unbroken supply of fruit throughout the longest season possible with that species of fruit.

COLLECTION A. (\$5, Delivered Free.) **FORTY FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES**, choicest early, medium and late varieties. Will plant three-fourths of an acre and strawberry plants can be set between:

- 1 Early Colton, ripens in May.
- 3 Red June, ripens in June.
- 2 Yellow Transparent, ripens in June.
- 2 Early Harvest, ripens in late June.
- 2 Early Ripe, ripens in July.
- 2 Summer Pearmain, ripens in August.
- 4 Grimes' Golden, ripens in September.
- 4 Magnum Bonum, ripens in October.

Also our 130-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION B. (\$5, Delivered Free.) **FORTY FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES**, choicest early, medium and late varieties. Will plant one-fourth of an acre and strawberry plants can be set between:

- 1 Early Wonder, ripens in May.
- 3 Sneed, ripens in early June.
- 4 Dewey, ripens in mid June.
- 4 Greensboro, ripens in June.
- 1 Delicious, ripens in early July.
- 3 Carman, ripens in mid July.
- 4 Belle of Georgia, late June.

Also our 130-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION C. (\$5, Delivered Free.) First-Class Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry trees. Will plant about one-fifth an acre, and strawberry plants can be set between:

10 APPLE TREES:

- 1 Early Colton, ripens in May.
- 1 Red June, ripens in June.
- 1 Early Harvest, ripens in late June.
- 1 Early Ripe, ripens in July.
- 1 Summer Pearmain, ripens in August.
- 1 Grimes' Golden, ripens in September.
- 1 Magnum Bonum, ripens in October.
- 1 Winesap, late fall and keep all winter.
- 1 York Imperial, late fall and keep all winter.
- 1 Mammoth Black Twig, late fall and keep all winter.

3 PEAR TREES:

- 1 Early Harvest, ripens in June.
- 1 Garber, ripens in September.
- 1 Keiffer, ripens in October.

Also our 130-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

- 4 York Imperial, late fall and keep all winter.
- 4 Winesap, late fall and keep all winter.
- 4 Stayman, late fall and keep all winter.
- 4 Mammoth Black Twig, late fall and keep all winter.
- 4 Ben Davis, late fall and keep all winter.

- 2 Waddell, ripens in late July.
- 4 Elberta, ripens early August.
- 2 Crawford's Late, ripens late August.
- 4 Eaton's Gold, ripens early September.
- 4 White Heath, ripens late September.
- 4 Stinson's October, ripens in October.

10 PEACH TREES:

- 1 Early Wonder, ripens in May.
- 1 Sneed, ripens in June.
- 1 Greensboro, ripens in late June.
- 1 Carman, ripens in early July.
- 1 Belle of Georgia, ripens late July.
- 1 Elberta, ripens early August.
- 1 Crawford's Late, ripens late August.
- 1 Eaton's Gold, ripens early September.
- 1 White Heath, ripens late September.
- 1 Stinson's October, ripens in October.

4 PLUM TREES:

- 2 Climax, ripens in June.
- 2 Abundance, ripens in July.

2 CHERRY TREES:

- 1 Early Purple, ripens May 1st.
- 1 Early Richmond, ripens late May.

COLLECTION D. (\$5, Delivered Free.) First-class Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants.

6 APPLE TREES:

- 1 Early Colton, ripens in May.
- 1 Early Harvest, ripens in June.
- 1 Grimes' Golden, ripens in September.
- 1 Magnum Bonum, ripens in October.
- 1 Mammoth Black Twig, late fall and keeps all winter.
- 1 Winesap.

6 PEACH TREES:

- 1 Early Wonder, ripens in May.
- 1 Greensboro, ripens in June.
- 1 Carman, ripens in July.
- 1 Delicious, ripens in July.
- 1 Elberta, ripens in August.
- 1 Eaton's Gold, ripens in September.

1 PEAR TREE:

- 1 Keiffer, ripens in October.

Also our 130-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION E. (\$5, Delivered Free.) First-class Strawberry Plants, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb and Horse Radish.

1250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

- 250 Excelsior, very early.
- 250 Improved Lady Thompson, early.
- 250 Klondike, early.
- 250 Climax.

Also our 130-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION F. (\$5, Delivered Free.) 2,000 FIRST-CLASS EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

- 400 Excelsior, very early.
- 400 Improved Lady Thompson, early.
- 300 Climax, early.

Also our 130-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION G. (\$2.50, Delivered Free.) 2 Red June, ripens in June.
2 Early Harvest, ripens in late June.
2 Early ripe, ripens in July.
2 Summer Pearmain, ripens in August.
2 Grimes' Golden, ripens in September.

COLLECTION H. (\$2.50, Delivered Free.)

- 2 Sneed, ripens in June.
- 2 Greensboro, ripens in late June.
- 2 Carman, ripens in July.
- 2 Belle of Georgia, ripens in late July.
- 2 Waddell, ripens in late July.

COLLECTION J. (\$1.75, Delivered Free.)

- 1 Red June, ripens in June.
- 2 Early Harvest, ripens in July.
- 1 Summer Pearmain, ripens in August.
- 1 Grimes' Golden, ripens in September.
- 1 Magnum Bonum, ripens in October.
- 1 York Imperial, ripens in late fall, keep all winter.

COLLECTION K. (\$1.75, Delivered Free.)

- 1 Sneed, ripens in early June.
- 2 Greensboro, ripens in late June.
- 1 Carman, ripens in early July.
- 1 Belle of Georgia, ripens in early July.
- 1 Waddell, ripens in late July.

2 PLUM TREES:

- 1 Climax, ripens in June.
- 1 Abundance, ripens in July.

1 CHERRY TREE:

- 1 Early Purple, ripens in May.

7 GRAPE VINES:

- 1 Moore's Early, ripens in July.
- 2 Concord, ripens in August.
- 1 Niagara, ripens in August.
- 1 Delaware, ripens in August.
- 1 James, ripens in October.
- 1 Scuppernong, ripens in October.

200 STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

- 100 Excelsior, very early.
- 100 Improved Lady Thompson, early.

- 250 Gandy, late.

100 ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

6 RHUBARB ROOTS.

12 HORSE RADISH ROOTS.

- 300 Klondike, early.
- 300 Dunlop, early.
- 300 Gandy, late.

TWENTY FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES.

- 2 Magnum Bonum, ripens in October.
- 2 York Imperial, late fall and winter.
- 2 Winesap, late fall and winter.
- 2 Stayman, late fall and winter.
- 2 Mammoth Black Twig, fall and winter.

TWENTY FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES.

- 2 Elberta, ripens in August.
- 2 Crawfords, ripens in late August.
- 2 Eaton's Gold, ripens in early September.
- 2 White Heath, ripens late September.
- 2 Stinson's October, ripens in October.

ONE DOZEN FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES.

- 1 Winesap, ripens in late fall, keep all winter.
- 2 Stayman, ripens in late fall, keep all winter.
- 2 Mammoth Black Twig, ripens in late fall, keep all winter.

ONE DOZEN FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES.

- 2 Elberta, ripens in early August.
- 1 Crawford's Late, ripens in late August.
- 1 Eaton's Gold, ripens in early September.
- 1 White Heath, ripens in late September.
- 1 Stinson's October, ripens in October.

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS WILL BE DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES AT PRICES NAMED:

COLLECTION L. (\$2.50, Delivered Free.) 500 CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, early medium and late varieties.

100 Excelsior, very early. 100 Klondike, early.
100 Climax, early. 100 Gandy, late.
100 Improved Lady Thompson, early.

COLLECTION M. (\$1.50, Delivered Free.) 300 CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, early, medium and late varieties.

50 Excelsior, very early. 50 Klondike, early.
50 Climax, early. 50 Gandy, late.
100 Improved Lady Thompson, early.

COLLECTION N. (\$1.00, Delivered Free.) 150 CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, early, medium and late varieties.

50 Excelsior, very early. 50 Gandy, late.
50 Improved Lady Thompson, early.

HOW TO GET ANY COLLECTION FREE.

Get up a club all at one time or at different times during the same season for any five of the above collections, and we will give you and deliver free a collection of that kind.

Our 130-page Manual, telling how to grow all kinds of fruit is free with every order to amount of \$5 or over when asked for. With it any sensible person, no matter how inexperienced, can grow fruit successfully.

To give you an idea of the large territory in which our plants are sold will say that on March 15th, 1906, we had shipments for all of the following States: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. These States represent orders coming in by one day's mail.

The cabbage plants bought of you are doing well, although we had two hard freezes and a big frost. Yours truly, *MEADER BROS.,*

Dumas, Desha Co., Arkansas, March 22, 1906. *Nurserymen and Florists.*

Seeing your advertisement so late, most everybody here had placed their orders for cabbage plants with a Humbolt, Tenn., concern. Your cabbage plants discount theirs so far, it seems the people would make money to throw them away and order from you.

Yours very respectfully, *JOHN R. CARROLL.*
Caruthersville, Missouri, March 14, 1906.

The fifteen thousand cabbage plants we received from you in February are doing fine, far better than we expected, and am now very sorry that we did not get the twenty-five thousand as first ordered. I believe we will have some to cut by May 10th. You can book me for fifty thousand for next year. *JOHN M. REED.*

South Atlanta, Georgia, April 12, 1906.

The cabbage plants have arrived all right. I think the way you put them up is as near perfect as human skill could make it. I do not see how you could make any improvement on the way you pack them. Yours very truly, *W. H. JOHNSON.*

Easley, South Carolina, March 5, 1906.

The cabbage plants I bought of you this spring are simply beautiful, and have headed better than any I ever planted. *J. T. LUNDY.*

Evergreen, Alabama, May 23, 1906.

Dear Sir:—Cabbage plants to hand promptly, and we are in every way satisfied. Thank you. *R. H. BROWN.*

Carthage, N. C., March 2, 1906.

My customers who bought your plants have had good success and are delighted. They are now eating hard-head cabbage three weeks earlier than ever before.

Tallassee, Alabama, May 22, 1906.

F. L. MCKINZIE.

I received the cabbage plants which you sent me, and they have proved satisfactory. Enclosed is M. O. for same. *HENRY DEIBEL.*

Louisville, Ky., April 6, 1906.

We received our cabbage plants and they are beautiful.

Berlin, Maryland, March 16, 1906.

S. H. QUILLIN & SON.

OUR MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF ROSES.

We offer only well-grown, two-year-old rose bushes. These roses are grown in the open air, are vigorous and hardy and can be depended on to give splendid results. The great advantage of roses grown in the open air is that they are hardy, easy to live and quick to grow off. We have dropped all kinds of uncertain value, and the following list contains the creme de la creme (cream of the cream) of the glorious rose family—these queens, aye, goddesses, of flowers.

As all of our customers may not know the correct pronunciation of the roses with French names, we give in parenthesis as near the right sound as our clumsy English tongue is capable of. As French has little accent, every syllable should be accented alike.

RED ROSES.

METEOR.—Vivid, glowing crimson and with a texture as of velvet. A very magnificent rose and a free and constant bloomer.

HELEN GOULD.—Considered by many the handsomest of all the red roses. Belongs to the ever-blooming class, and is a truly magnificent rose.

PAPA GONTIER (Pa Pa Gonta).—A rich, dark red rose, a constant and free bloomer.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT (Gen. Jackmeno).—A fine velvety crimson rose, turning to scarlet, a fragrant and beautiful rose.

PRINCESS SAGAN (Princess Sayan).—Another rich crimson rose of velvety texture and great beauty.

MARION DINGEE.—Deep, brilliant, dark crimson. A magnificent rose of the ever-blooming class.

PINK ROSES.

PAUL NERON (Paul Naron).—A giant pink rose of great beauty. A fine bloomer and a grand rose.

MADAM TESTOUT (Madam Testoo).—A magnificent bright pink rose. A fine grower and an ever-bloomer.

BRIDESMAID.—A grand deep pink rose. A hardy grower and constant bloomer.

MALMAISON.—Another superb pink rose.

BON SALINE (Bon Salene).—A very deep pink rose noted for its fragrance.

MAMAN COCHET (Mama Coch).—Many rose lovers place this at the head of all pink roses. It is a grand flower.

MADAM DE GRAW.—A rich, glossy pink rose of great beauty.

YELLOW ROSES.

PERLE DES JARDINS (Perl duh Zhardin), (Pearl of the Garden).—A magnificent clear golden yellow rose.

GEN. LEE.—A fine orange yellow rose shaded with white.

COQUET DE LYON (Coquet de Lyon).—A splendid pure yellow rose.

ETOILLE DE LYON (Atoile de Lyon, Star of Lyons).—A beautiful deep yellow rose, much doubled.

SUNSET.—Just the shade of a grand, golden sunset.

KRUGER.—A fine yellow rose.

WHITE ROSES.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (Coch).—A large white rose beautifully flush with pink.

WHITE LE FRANCE.—A fine white rose shaded with pink.

WHITE BRIDE.—Pure white. Famous for its large, beautiful buds.

KAISERIN VICTORIA (Kiserene Victoria).—One of the grandest pure white roses.

MARIE GUILLOT (Marry Gue Yo).—One of the most famous and popular of all the pure white roses.

CLIMBING ROSES.

MARECHAL NEIL (Marshal Neel).—Probably the most famous of all roses. An exquisitely beautiful yellow rose with just a hint of pink.

CLIMBING METIOR.—A glowing deep velvety red climbing rose.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—A quick and rampant grower. Its blooms form a solid sea of crimson. Good for trellises and for porches.

CLIMBING MALMAISON.—A fine climbing white rose.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—A fine, hardy, yellow climbing rose.

WHITE RAMBLER.—A pure white rambler, fragrant and beautiful.

OUR PLANTS MAKE FINEST BERRIES HE EVER SAW.

I bought plants from you ten years ago which made the finest berries I ever saw. I enclose another order, which please give your early attention.

Anderson County, South Carolina, Nov. 28, 1905.

R. C. CUNNINGHAM.

THE RANEY CANNER

IS THE ORIGINAL TEN-DOLLAR CANNING OUTFIT.

The first ten-dollar canner ever offered to the public was invented by Mr. T. H. Raney. This was known as the Rialto Canner, and was gotten out and tested in 1896, and patented February 2, 1897. Thousands of these were sold, and they gave general satisfaction. But by continued and earnest study of the work he saw where great improvements could be made, and in 1904 invented the improved Raney Canners, which have better draft and much larger capacity, yet can be sold at the same price. He has also added a smaller size which we sell at the exceedingly low price of five dollars.

These canners are made of heavy galvanized iron and are provided with oval-shaped receptacles (attached to the bottom by short open tubes), which increase the fire surface and keep up the temperature to boiling heat when the cans are put in. This is a necessity and the great secret of the invention. By its aid we can put up just as fine can goods as can possibly be produced.

The canners are also provided with baskets for holding the cans with convenient handles for lifting in and out, and the handle-bars are easily fitted into the notched upright bars on the boiler in suspending the cans and holding them the required depth in the water. The whole is arranged in the best possible manner for doing the work with ease and comfort.

OUR BOOK OF INSTRUCTION.

Our book, "Practical Instruction in Home and Market Canning," by Thomas H. Raney, is included with each outfit sent out. It is the product of twelve years' practical experience and study of the canning business by Mr. Raney, with the aid of many valuable suggestions by his customers in this and other States. It gives full and plain instruction in every phase of the business from gathering and handling the fruit and vegetables, to and including marketing the goods. It is written solely for use with our canners, and would be of little, if any, benefit in using any other style of boiler. Therefore, we do not sell it or send it out to any one who does not own one of our canners. It is copyrighted by us. This is by far the best book on canning ever published, and we have often been told that it is worth more than our price for the entire outfit.

WHY THE GOODS PUT UP IN OUR CANNERS ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

The first and greatest reason is the perfect boiler. To illustrate: An ordinary pot when boiling is easily stopped by a dash of cold water, but a locomotive will continue to generate steam and draw a train of cars while cold water is being pumped into it. The difference is in the fire surface. An ordinary pot is but little better fitted to put up canned goods than it is for generating steam in an engine.

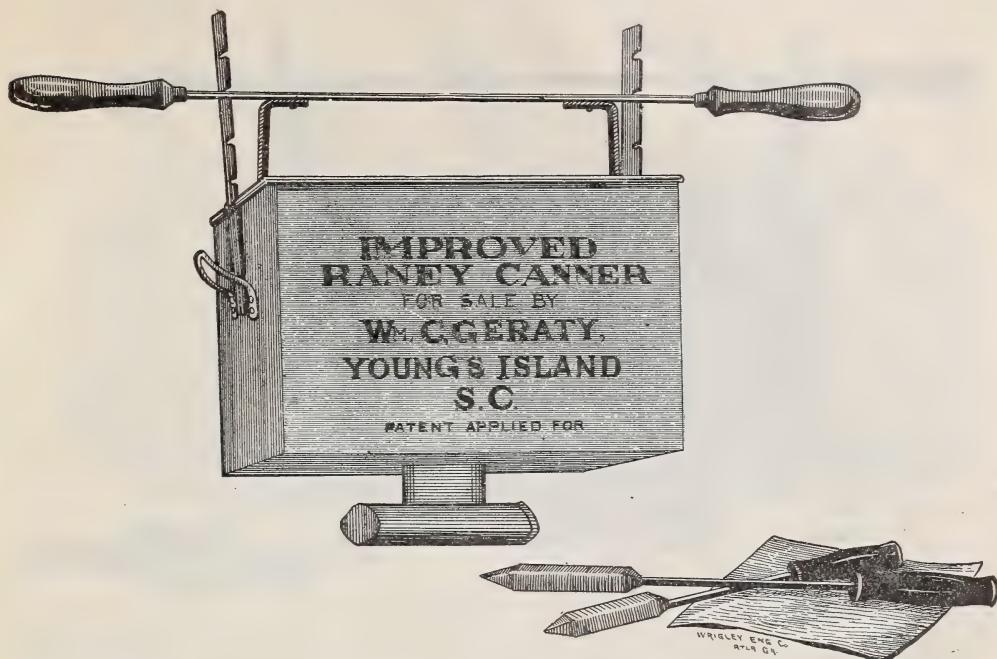
A second and scarcely less important reason is the fullness of our book of instruction. Our experience of twelve years has enabled us to give the best advice on all phases of practical canning.

Again, our canners are used in the homes, and by the farmers who raise the fruits and vegetables, and can let them ripen on the tree or vine, thereby acquiring the most delicious flavor; gather and can them the same day without bruising or mangling, therefore no large canning factory can compete with him in quality. The fact is, where these home-canned goods are known, no others can be sold. They are noted for cleanliness, for fine flavor, and for well-filled cans.

CANNING IN GLASS JARS.

Our canners are specially constructed for canning in the commercial tin can, for the reason that only in them can the very finest goods be put up. It is an impossibility to put up goods in glass jars or wax-top tin cans without sobbing to some extent. In using the commercial can the goods are packed in cold and the cans soldered up. They are then processed in boiling water (the boiler being so constructed as to hold boiling heat on 212 degrees), and remain in the water just long enough to kill the germs and make the fruit keep. With the glass jar or wax-top can this cannot be done so perfectly. Therefore we always prefer the commercial can even when canning for home use. These cans can be easily opened by placing a coal of fire on the lid and melting it off and the can cleaned and set aside for further use. In this way they can be used for a number of years, and they are much cheaper than either the glass jar or wax-top can. But we give full instructions for using the jar, and if anyone prefers to hold to them they will find that by the use of the canner and our book they can put up the very best goods possible to make in them and do it with more certainty and less trouble or work than in any other way.

For Cans, Labels, Solder, Soldering Fluid, etc., do not write us. Write Tyler Can Co., Baltimore, Md., or American Can Co., Atlanta, Ga.



No. 1 OUTFIT.

PRICE, \$5.00.

The above cut represents our No. 1 Outfit, which consists of boiler 10 inches square with receptacle underneath, basket to hold four 3-lb. or quart cans, one pair of soldering coppers, one pair of can tongs, and book of instruction. It is designed to work on any cook stove, either wood, coal, oil, gas, or gasoline, and will put up 5 or 6 dozen cans per day. It is too small to recommend for a market canner and is only intended for the use of ladies in putting up their home goods. With it they can put up corn, string beans, peas, okra, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, or any kind of fruit or vegetable, and keep them perfectly. The work can be done with ease and comfort, and the goods will retain their natural flavor and be superior to any that could possibly be put up in any other way. The housekeeper can fill her pantry with the BEST and be independent when winter comes. In ordering this size be sure to mention the kind of stove you have, or we will send it to work on wood stove.

Below we give a few samples of the excellent testimonials we are receiving from parties who used this size last season:

PALMIRA, HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., Dec. 11, 1905.

DEAR SIRS:—The most delicious peaches I have ever eaten are those I canned in the little No. 1 canner bought of you last summer. I am very much pleased with it, and will give it my unqualified endorsement.

Yours truly,

MRS. L. J. BAKER.

ORANGE, CHEROKEE COUNTY, GA., Dec. 11, 1905.

DEAR SIRS:—The fruit canned on the little No. 1 canner bought of you last summer is just as fine as we could ask for. We canned peaches, apples, grapes, and tomatoes, all of which have kept well.

Yours truly,

J. W. HARDDEN.

CLAYTON, ALA., R. F. D. No. 4, Dec. 18, 1905.

GENTLEMEN:—I am well pleased with my little No. 1 canner I bought of you last summer. The peaches, apples and grapes are certainly fine. Never lost a single can. It beats the old way of canning in glass jars. You only recommend the No. 1 for home use; we made money canning for market on the small outfit.

Yours respectfully,

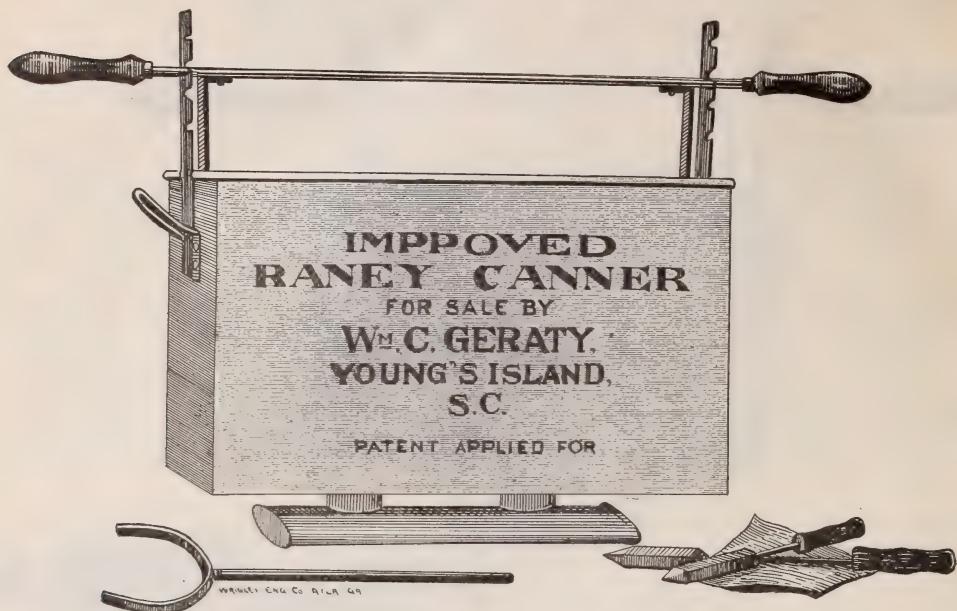
FELIX EILAND.

AJAX, ALA., Dec. 26, 1905.

DEAR SIRS:—I would not take anything for my No. 1 canner. I have tomatoes and various kinds of other fruit that is second to none. I believe there will be several sold in this country next season.

Yours truly,

WM. J. RILEY.



No. 2 CANNER.

PRICE, \$10.00.

The cut represents our No. 2 outfit, which consists of boiler 19 inches long, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 12 inches deep, basket holding 8 three-pound or quart cans, pair of soldering coppers, pair of can tongs and book of instructions. This size will cook 16 three-pound cans at once, or 24 two-pound cans. It will work on any cook stove, either wood, coal, oil, or gas, but a simple furnace of brick or stone, built under a shed or shady tree, is preferable. When wanted for other than furnace or wood stove it should be so stated so we can send the proper attachments. From 400 to 600 cans of fruit or berries or from 200 to 300 cans of vegetables can be put up with one in a day. Two can be used on most cook stoves at once, and any number up to six or eight can be fitted to one simple furnace. They are easily fitted to each other or to our No. 3. We honestly believe this No. 2 Improved Raney Canner, or a number of them on a stove or furnace, to be the most practical, convenient, simplest, most labor saving as well as the cheapest canning outfit that it is possible to get out. We would prefer four of them on one furnace to our No. 3, as each boiler is separate the depth of the water when the basket is put in is not interfered with. And should an accident happen to one boiler or receptacle it would not disable the entire outfit. To show how this size is appreciated by our customers we append below a few of the many flattering letters we are receiving from prominent parties who used it last season:

SILVERTON, S. C., Jan. 1, 1906.

DEAR SIRS:—I cannot endorse your canner too highly. I have packed the last season with your No. 2 canner one thousand cans, such as peaches, tomatoes and other things, all of which have kept perfectly. And they are said to be by merchants who have bought them even better than the best. I have now a standing order for the coming season for twenty-five thousand cans of tomatoes from a merchant in Augusta, Ga., at the best prices. We find it not a question of selling them, but a question of supplying the demand. We have calls for them every day, but have sold out. We will pack a great many more this coming season. We think it pays a great deal more than cotton; as we can make two hundred dollars per acre clear, which is equivalent to four bales of cotton.

You are at liberty to use this letter; and I will answer any inquirers who enclose stamps.
Yours truly,

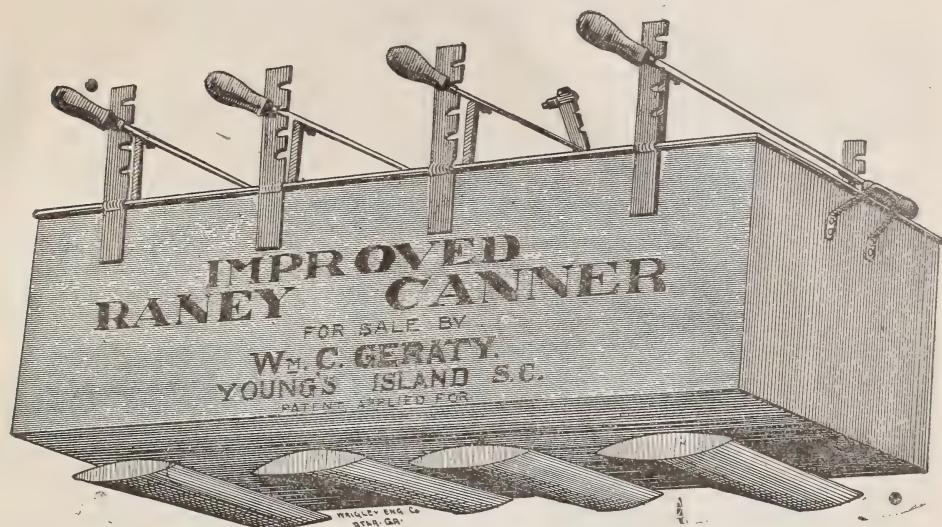
A. M. MOYER.

BLYTHE, GA., Dec. 11, 1905.

DEAR SIRS:—I have used your canner for one season, and am just delighted with it. All of those who have bought my canned goods say they are the finest they ever ate. I would not be without one, since I have found how profitable they are.

Yours truly,

C. E. TEMPLETON.



No. 3 CANNER.

PRICE \$30.00.

Our No. 3 Outfit, represented in above cut, is 19 inches wide, 38 inches long, and 12 inches deep. It has four baskets, and is just four times the capacity of No. 2, and 64 three-pound cans can be cooked in it at once. A pair of soldering coppers, pair of can tongs, a book of instruction, and a black iron fire-pot for heating the coppers, are included with each outfit. This size is designed to work on a simple furnace built of brick or stone, which can be erected under a shady tree or shed. Build two walls, 16 inches apart, faces inside, and 16 inches high. Fit in two joints of stove-pipe at upper end for chimney, and set on the canner, which should be a little longer than the canner, and the front end should be capped with stone or sheet iron. The width of No. 3 and the length of No. 2 is the same (nineteen inches), therefore they can be fitted to each other and used together on same furnace, and thus any desired capacity can be attained. It is always well to provide plenty of capacity. Sometimes our fruits and vegetables ripen in larger quantities than we expect, and should we not be prepared to save them, the loss would soon amount to more than the cost of several extra canners. We think it would be a good idea to keep one or two extra canners on hand to provide for such emergency.

The testimonials we print in this circular are all from prominent parties who bought and used our canners last season, and we invite you to write any of them, enclosing stamp. We could not print but a few. We have them in quantities from nearly every State, as we have been receiving them continuously since we got out our first canner ten years ago. And they are still coming on every mail. We can truthfully say that we have never known or heard from a person who has purchased one of our canners and given it a fair trial that was not pleased.

STONEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 10, 1906.

DEAR SIRS:—I bought one of your No. 3 canners last July, and am very much pleased with it.

Yours truly,

W. B. GROGAN.

VILLA RICA, GA., Dec. 11, 1905.

DEAR SIRS:—I used your canner last year and put up twenty thousand cans of beans, peaches and tomatoes. I expect to put up thirty or forty thousand next season. I think it the best canner on the market.

Yours truly,

MARTIN HAMRICK.

SPEARSVILLE, LA., Jan. 12, 1906.

DEAR SIRS:—The No. 2 canner bought of you is the right thing for every family to have. People who visit me say of the canned goods I have, "Why you have a store." I canned peaches, pears, berries, tomatoes, beans, etc., and am now feasting like a king. Am expecting lots of our people to purchase your canners this year, as they are much interested.

Yours truly,

E. A. BUCKLEY, SR.

PRICE LIST.

One No. 1 Outfit complete	.....	\$5.00
One No. 2 Outfit complete	.....	10.00
One No. 3 Outfit complete	.....	30.00
Two No. 2 Outfits complete	.....	18.00
Three No. 2 Outfits complete	.....	26.00
Two No. 3 Outfits complete	.....	55.00
Three No. 3 Outfits complete	.....	80.00

We can also furnish the following extras at manufacturers prices:

Extra soldering coppers, per pair	.....	\$0.50
Extra can tongs, per pair	.....	.25
Extra books of instruction to owners of our canners	.....	.25
Extra black iron fire-pots	.....	1.00
Latest improved capping steel	.....	5.00

Terms Cash with Order.

HOW TO ORDER.

Be sure not to delay until too near canning time before sending us your order. We will do our best to ship promptly, but often the shipments are delayed on the road, and in spite of all we can do your canner fails to reach you in time. Canning has to be done when the fruit is ready. It will not wait, so it is all important that we start in time. It is better to have your canner long before it is needed than to be one day too late. *Remember, there is about enough profit in one good, full days' canning to pay for the canner.*

We can ship by either freight or express, and desire our customers to instruct us, when making their order, which they prefer. If left to us we usually ship the smaller sizes by express, and the No. 3 by freight. Always give shipping point, and state when it is a prepay station.

We do not ship C. O. D. Send money by P. O. or Express M. O., Bank Draft, Check or Registered Letter.

Our canners are made in Atlanta, Ga., and we fill most orders direct from factory, except in the States where we have depositories. We are arranging for these as fast as we can, and hope to soon have them in all the principal fruit-growing States.

Send us your order in good time. When you have received your canner, and learned its worth, you will prize it as highly as anything you possess.

WM. C. GERATY, Young's Island, S. C.

NO EXPERT REQUIRED.

It requires no previous experience to use our canners. Any one can make a perfect success from the first by simply following instructions.

PIEDMONT, S. C., R. F. D. No. 4, Dec. 29, 1905.

DEAR SIRS:—I bought one of your No. 1 canners last summer, and I take great pleasure in recommending it to every family. It is worth its weight in gold to every farmer who would like to save the fruit and vegetables usually thrown away on the farms.

It is a labor saver indeed and does sure work, putting up canned goods of the finest quality. The instructions are so simple and plain that it can be used by any one.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. S. P. PAYNE.

JANETTE, MISS., Dec. 30, 1905.

The No. 1 canner bought of your Atlanta agents last summer has given perfect satisfaction. And I always recommend the Raney Canner to my friends and neighbors who ask, Where did you get such splendid canned goods?

Very respectfully,

MRS. JENNIE BYRD.

FLORAL CITY, FLA., Jan. 8, 1906.

DEAR SIRS:—Having tried the Improved Raney Canner, can speak of its merits, and think it a grand invention. Have sold several the past season, and all were pleased with them, and think it a splendid way for the housewife to make her pin money by putting up the surplus fruits and vegetables, as there is always demand for nice canned goods. They retain their natural taste better than those in glass jars, and there is no danger of freezing or breaking.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. LOU ELLA GREEN.

BESSEMER CITY, N. C., Jan. 8, 1906.

DEAR SIRS:—The canner that I bought of you gave perfect satisfaction, and I can recommend it to any one wanting a cheap and perfect canning outfit.

Yours truly,

J. T. R. DAMERON.

THE HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS.

For several reasons it is far better practice for farmers and market gardeners to purchase pure materials and mix their own fertilizers than it is for them to buy the various "general" and "special" brands with which the market is now flooded.

Not only can this home mixing of fertilizers (strongly recommended by all our leading experiment stations) be done at a saving of from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per ton, but also the farmer is assured that his plant food comes from the sources he desires. Furthermore, it enables him to adapt his fertilizer correctly to his soil, and to his crops.

Prof. C. D. Woods, Director Maine Agricultural Station, says in Bulletin No. 107 in regard to Home Mixing:

"There is a great educational value in Home Mixing. The use of an unknown mixture gives little information, and the farmer that has for years used ready mixed goods knows but little more as to the needs of his lands and crops than when he began. The purchase of unmixed goods will lead to an intelligent use. It is impossible to imagine an intelligent man using unmixed goods on different crops and soils through a series of years without coming to a fairly clear understanding of the chemical needs of the soil and crops, even though he may know nothing of the principles of chemistry. It is furthermore equally difficult to conceive of such a man using unmixed goods year after year without being impelled to study and read. Just as hundreds of skilled, intelligent feeders have been developed by reading, study, experiment and observation, so equally scientific users and conservers of plant food would be the result of intelligent Home Mixing."

OUR SPECIALTY.

We make a *distinct specialty* of selling pure materials for home mixing direct to the farmer. It is the general policy of the fertilizer makers and their numerous agents to make it *extremely inconvenient and expensive for intending purchasers to procure these pure materials for home mixing.*



This shows all the "machinery" necessary for the mixing of fertilizers.

Fertilizer manufacturers would have their customers believe that there is some mystery connected with the mixing of their products. There is absolutely no reason why any man with ordinary intelligence cannot buy these raw materials and mix any desired formula as well as the fertilizer manufacturer. All the "machinery" necessary to do one's own mixing is a tight barn floor, a platform scale, a shovel, an iron hand-rake, and a screen with a suitable mesh. One-fourth inch is a very convenient mesh. (See illustration, page 46.) If any of the raw materials are lumpy they should be screened and the lumps pulverized before they are added to the pile of fine material. Nitrate of soda is usually more or less lumpy, but if it be emptied out of the bag, spread loosely on the floor, and lightly sprinkled with water the night before it is to be used, the lumps will fall apart on simply raking them over the following morning.* When all the ingredients have been well prepared, the most bulky material is spread out upon the floor in a pile about six inches deep. The top is leveled off and then a layer of the next materials is put on, and so on until all the different constituents have been added to the pile. Then commence at one end and shovel over the pile, reaching clear to the bottom every time. After mixing well, the mixed portion is passed behind. When the whole pile has been treated once in this way, the pile should be leveled and again treated in the same manner. This process should be repeated three or four times and then the whole mixture should be screened before sacking.

PERUVIAN GUANO IS A SUPERIOR BASE FOR MIXTURES.

Peruvian Guano is a material that commends itself strongly as the best possible base for home mixtures. By its use, the necessity for using a large number of materials in compounding is entirely done away with. Such materials as ground bone, tankage, dry ground fish, dried blood, sulphate of ammonia, etc., are not needed, since the Peruvian Guano supplies all the plant elements furnished by these materials, in choicest forms, and *already intimately mixed and combined by natural processes*.

In case our highly phosphatic guano is used as a base and it is desired to increase the percentages of both nitrogen and potash, this may readily be done by the addition of *Nitrate of Potash*. In case it is wished to increase only the amount of nitrogen, nitrate of soda may be employed. To increase the amount of potash alone, use the high grade sulphate of potash.

In case our highly nitrogenous guano is employed, sufficient amounts of phosphoric acid and nitrogen are already present. Any desired increase in the amount of potash may be secured by the use of the high grade sulphate.

We shall be glad to furnish formulæ for mixtures for various crops and localities if intending purchasers will kindly make known their individual needs and conditions.

It is invariably more economical to purchase the most concentrated chemicals. In applying fertilizers, bulk is often desirable, but in purchasing fertilizers the object should be to secure as many pounds of nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid as possible for one dollar, instead of as many pounds as possible of fertilizer material, regardless of the amount of plant food contained in it, since there is a less weight on which to pay freight and less labor in handling.

The freight on a ton of kainit, containing only about 240 pounds of potash, is the same as that on a ton of muriate of potash, containing over 1,000 pounds of potash. *Don't buy tons of fertilizer materials, but pounds of potash, nitrogen, or phosphoric acid.*

I always carry in stock at Charleston, S. C., Pure Peruvian Guano, the Best Natural Manure, Nitrate, Sulphate and Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Basic Slag, and Fertilizing Materials generally, all sold direct to the farmer for home mixing. Write for prices and state quantity you want.

My book, *Plant Food Problems*, is a practical treatise on fertilizer ingredients and how to mix them in the proper proportion for all crops. This book will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps; this amount does not cover the actual cost of printing. It is worth dollars to any man who uses fertilizers.

Yours truly,

WM. C. GERATY, Young's Island, S. C.

Seed Department.

My seeds are not near so cheap as some that you can buy; but they are of the very highest quality that can be produced. These prices include free delivery. Seeds do not keep well in the South. Mine are stored on Long Island, N. Y., and are mailed or expressed direct from there.

Leading sorts marked *. Especially recommended **.

ASPARAGUS SEED.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
**Palmetto—The best of the purple or green topped varieties—free from rust	\$.10	—	\$1.00
**Columbian Mammoth White—New, a distinct variety, growing <i>white above ground</i> , large, early and prolific	.10	--	1.00

BEET SEED (100 Lbs. \$60.00).

Extra Early Egyptian	.10	--	.75
Extra Early Eclipse	.10	--	.75
Crosby's Improved Egyptian	.10	--	.75
Early Turnip Rooted Blood	.10	--	.75

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Long Island Improved Dwarf	.10	.20	3.00
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CABBAGE SEED (Strictly Long Island Grown).

Earliest Varieties.

Brill's Extra Early Eureka—The earliest flat-headed variety; does not succeed in all localities; <i>try it moderately</i>	.10	.20	2.50
Extra Early Express	.10	.20	2.50
Extra Early Etampes	.10	.20	2.50
Extra Early Wakefield—Small type	.10	.20	2.50
*Early Jersey Wakefield—Original type	.10	.20	2.50
**Large Charleston Wakefield—Large type	.10	.20	2.50
Early Spring, Henderson's	.10	.20	2.50
Early Winningstadt	.10	.20	2.50

Second Early or Fall Varieties.

*Early All Head, Burpee's	.10	.20	2.50
Early Deep Head	.10	.20	2.50
**Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Brill's—fine	.10	.20	2.50
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Stein's	.10	.20	2.50
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Strang's	.10	.20	2.50
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Newark	.10	.20	2.50
*Early Summer, Henderson's	.10	.20	2.50
**Early Dwarf Drumhead, extra fine	.10	.20	2.50
**Long Island Second Early, superior	.10	.20	2.50
*All Seasons or Vandergaw	.10	.20	2.50
*Lupton's Improved Vandergaw	.10	.20	2.50
*Succession, Henderson's	.10	.20	2.50
**Brill's Nonesuch, extra fine	.10	.20	2.50
Stone Mason, Warren's	.10	.20	2.50
Brunswick, Fottler's Improved	.10	.20	2.50

Late or Winter Varieties.

*Late Flat Dutch, Premium	.10	.20	2.50
*Late Flat Dutch, Brill's Excelsior	.10	.20	2.50
Late Flat Dutch, Houseman's	.10	.20	2.50
*Late Drumhead, Improved Large	.10	.20	2.50
**Late Drumhead, Louisville Extra	.10	.20	2.50
*Sure Head, Burpee's	.10	.20	2.50
St. Louis Late Market	.10	.20	2.50
Holmes—Hauser	.10	.20	2.50
*Worldbeater, Burpee's, very large	.10	.20	2.50
Autumn King, Henderson's	.10	.20	2.50
Marblehead Mammoth	.10	.20	2.50

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
*Danish Ballhead	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$2.50
**Danish Round Head, Improved	.10	.20	2.50
**Mammoth Red Rock	.10	.20	2.50
**Savoy, Perfection Drumhead, best curled	.10	.20	2.50

CARROT SEED.

Early Scarlet Horn	.10	--	1.00
Early Half Long Carentan	.10	--	1.00
Chantenay	.10	--	1.00
Danver's Half Long, fine	.10	--	1.00

CAULIFLOWER SEED (3 oz. \$5.00).

**American Snowball	.25	2.00	---
*Erfurt Dwarf Snowball, imported	.25	2.00	---

CUCUMBER SEED.

**Early Fortune, superior	.10	--	1.25
Early Arlington White Spine	.10	--	1.00
Other Varieties	.10	--	1.00

EGG PLANT SEED (4 oz. \$1.00).

*Purple Perfection Thornless, new	.15	.30	3.50
Black Beauty, new	.15	.30	3.50

ENDIVE SEED.

Green Curled	.10	.15	2.00
White Curled	.10	.15	2.00

KALE SEED.

Siberian—Sprouts or German Greens	.10	--	.75
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LETTUCE SEED (5 lbs. \$6.00).

*Big Boston	.10	.15	1.50
*Boston Market	.10	.15	1.50
*California Cream	.10	.15	1.50
*Deacon	.10	.15	1.50
Grand Rapids	.10	.15	1.50
*Hanson	.10	.15	1.50
*Mammoth B. S. Butter	.10	.15	1.50
*Philadelphia Butter	.10	.15	1.50
Prize Head	.10	.15	1.50
*Salamander	.10	.15	1.50
Simpson, White Seed	.10	.15	1.50
Simpson, Black Seed	.10	.15	1.50
*Tennishall, White Seed	.10	.15	1.50
*Tennishall, Black Seed	.10	.15	1.50

MELON SEED (5 lbs. \$3.50).

*True Rocky Ford	.10	.15	1.25
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PEPPER SEED.

*Bell or Bull Nose	.10	.20	2.50
*Sweet Mountain	.10	.20	2.5
**Ruby King—extra stock	.10	.20	2.5
*Chinese Giant	.15	.25	3.0
Long Red Cayenne	.10	.20	2.50

SALSIFY SEED.

Mammoth Sandwich Island	.10	.15	2.00
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TOMATO SEED.

The Three Leading Extra Early Varieties.

**Spark's Earliana	.15	.25	3.00
*Chalk's Early Jewel	.15	.25	3.00
*King of the Earlies	.15	.25	3.00

Acme	.10	.20	2.00
Beauty	.10	.20	2.00
*Dwarf Champion	.15	.25	3.00
**Dwarf Stone, new, red, fine	.15	.25	3.00
Favorite	.10	.20	2.00
Perfection Stone	.10	.20	2.00
Trophy	.10	.20	2.00

BE SURE TO SEE OTHER SIDE

W.M. C. GERATY

Young's Island, S. C.

ORDER SHEET

Please forward to

Name of Buyer _____

Post-office _____ County _____

State _____ Express office _____

Express Co. Freight Station ..

Ship by _____ *On or about* _____
(Mail, Express or Freight.)

Date of order 190

Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article, and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on same sheet with order.

If the order is for one of the collections on pages 26 or 27, which are delivered free, besure to so state.

If desired, add \$1.00 for Surplusage Premium. See next page.

If desired, add \$1.00 for Surplusage Premium.
Do not fill out till you read notes on next page.

All orders for trees for less than \$1.00 must have 25 cents added to cover actual cost of packing. All plants packed free; also all tree orders over \$1.00 packed free.

Our prices for Plants and Trees are low, because with virgin soil, free from disease and insect pests, there is no lossage, every Plant and Tree being a good one. Then we sell for cash, losing nothing which the cash buyer has to foot in the long run.

Please send Post-office Order (on Young's Island, S. C., preferred). Express Money Order, or bank exchange on New York (to be had at any bank). Personal checks for less than \$5.00 must include 10 cents to pay costs of collecting same.

If we should be out of any of the varieties ordered, as sometimes will happen, especially when orders come late in the season, shall we send some other variety which we know will suit your soil and climate as well or better?

Answer here

If sure that we can substitute varieties which will give surer and finer crops with you than the varieties you have ordered, shall we do so or not?

Answer here

SURPLUSAGE PREMIUMS.—After filling orders we usually have a surplus of choice plants or trees left. If you will add \$1.00 to amount sent, we can afford to give you a great deal more than (usually twice) its value in such choice plants or trees (as your order may be for), our selection as to varieties, though we will send only good ones.

Names of Your Friends or Neighbors who will most likely need Plants or Fruit Trees.	POST-OFFICE. STATE.
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I have received my cabbage plants all right; got them Saturday and was well pleased with them; they were in good shape.

Yours truly,
Gamble, Tennessee, March 28, 1906.

M. E. GAMBLE.

The shipment of cabbage plants received in good shape, and I thank you for the extra nice plants.

Guthrie, Kentucky, March 12, 1906.

FOREST NURSERIES,
Donner Bros., Proprietors.

I received my cabbage plants all right, and they were in perfect condition. I thank you for your promptness. Please send me one of your catalogues.

Your friend,
Easley, South Carolina, March 3, 1906.

J. W. McADAMS.

The ten thousand cabbage plants came all right, and I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,
Brewton, Alabama, February 2, 1906.

J. M. SHOFNER.

The ten thousand cabbage plants arrived fine and all right.

Graymount, Georgia, March 3, 1906.

J. T. GRSHAM.

I received the four thousand cabbage plants shipped February 16th. Everybody who saw them said they were the finest they ever saw. Please ship me four thousand more at once—ship C. O. D.

Cooper, North Carolina, February 26, 1906.

J. A. BAREFOOT.

Cabbage plants to hand, and am setting out to-day. They are as fine as I could ask for. Send bill to us.

MYRTLE BEACH DEVELOPMENT CO.
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, February 24, 1906.

Plants came O. K., and I want to say to you they are the best that I ever bought. I have tried two other Carolina plant men, and neither of them gave satisfaction; poor, sickly plants, shipped just as they were pulled up, no indication of selection, and their plants were not fit to plant. I am glad that I have found a man who gives a satisfactory deal.

Demopolis, Alabama, February 13, 1906.

REV. W. D. SPURLIN, Minister

Presbyterian Church.

Cabbage plants bought of you turned out fine. I am selling all that I made at five to ten cents per head. Will want twenty-five or thirty thousand cabbage plants January next, and one hundred thousand strawberry plants.

Union Springs, Alabama, May 15, 1906.

J. A. PAULK.

I have been planting and handling your cabbage plants for several years with first-class results. I can get headed cabbage four to six weeks earlier from your plants than from plants of my own growing. Book me for another season. Honest goods and square dealing have built you up a splendid trade in this section.

Yours very truly,
Dublin, Georgia, May 24, 1906.

A. B. HORN.

Yours of August 1st at hand and I note what you say. There is not the least doubt that your hardy cabbage plants will mature a crop two weeks ahead of our home-grown hotbed plants.

Columbus, Ohio, August 3, 1906.

FRED. WINDMILLER.

Mr. Windmiller is in charge of the testing grounds and greenhouses of the A. W. Livingston Seed Company, and tested this lot of plants out for me in his climate. He understands his business, and for that reason his letter is particularly valuable to me as a testimonial of the results to be produced by my plants in his State.

My trade is increasing so rapidly that my stock is sold out each season, although I try to grow a sufficient amount each year to provide for this increase of business. I have not been able to do so. To be sure of having your order filled complete, I advise you to place same as soon as you receive this catalogue. My orders are all filled in rotation as they are received.

EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY

RED JUNE PLUM

314-
KEIFFER PEAR

ELBERTA PEACH

BROWN TURKEY FIG

YORK IMPERIAL APPLE

CONCORD GRAPE

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY &
PLUM TREES,
FIG BUSHES,
GRAPE VINES,
ETC. IN THE
COUNTRY.

WM. C. GERATY,
YOUNG'S ISLAND, S. C.